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ONE DOLLAR A YEAR

## The Province of Alberta

The Province of Alberta for decades known vaguely as a storied frontier—land of the trapper and the cowboy, is the youngest of Canada's provinces and undoubtedly the most promising. In 1906, it had a population of 184,000. Today it can boast of 300,000.

With the mineral-ribbed Rocky Mountains for its backbone it slopes gently down and far out to the fertile prairie-lands that Bryan in his vision years ago saw teeming with countless multitudes.

It extends North and South from the 49th parallel (the international boundary) to the 60th, over an area lying as far South as Paris, as far North as St. Petersburg. It is larger than the German Empire. It is twice as large as Great Britain and Ireland. It is larger than any state in the Union, and possesses more millions of acres of arable land than any other Canadian Province.

In area it comprises 162,265,600 acres, of which 1,510,400 acres is the area of the lakes and rivers. Making what is conceded to be a very generous estimate of about 60,000,000 acres for rough, mountainous or swampy land, there still remains to Alberta's credit over 100,000,000 acres of the finest agricultural land.

As striking as these facts are, another is equally impressive; it is this. Although Alberta already occupies an important position in the grain-exporting countries of the world, it must be remembered that as yet not 1,000,000 (or one per cent. of the whole area) has been brought under cultivation.

The official estimate of the average yield of the Province for 1906 according to the report of the Provincial Department of Agriculture shows a yield of over 80,000,000 bushels of spring and winter wheat, oats, barley, etc.

An expert weighing the official returns of the States and Provinces of Canada finds the average yield of Alberta's grain to be the highest of any in spring wheat, winter wheat and oats.

And from these actual figures he deduced that if Alberta had as good a grain yield as Kansas its total yield of wheat, oats and barley last year would have amounted to 236,000,000 bushels.

With as much land under cultivation as the two Dakotas had last year Alberta's yield would have been 360,000,000 bushels of wheat, oats and barley—a much larger yield than that actually raised in Dakota.

As yet Alberta however has little over 900,000 acres cultivated and its annual yield of grain is not much beyond 80,000,000 bushels. But with the active interest being displayed in Alberta at all the immigration headquarters in the Old World and the United States it will assuredly not be long before the Province has tripled the number of acres under cultivation and sent its yield up much closer to the 100,000,000 bushels returns yearly.

### SOIL, RICH AND BLACK

Almost the entire area of this Province is covered with rich clay varying in depth from a few feet at the Rocky Mountains to several hundred feet farther east. This is overlaid by a deep, black vegetable mold from a few inches to four and even five feet in thickness and grows very fine in texture. In portions of the South where the rainfall is lighter than elsewhere in Alberta the new method of "dry farming" is being successfully introduced, while in other sections of the southeast and south of Calgary large blocks of land have been irrigated by the Canadian Pacific Railway and the A. E. and I. Companies, in Central and

Northern Alberta irrigation is quite unnecessary.

### PARKLIKE CENTRAL ALBERTA

The central portion of Alberta which has for the past fifty years been the admiration of travellers and tourists is parklike in appearance. The gently undulating prairie land is broken with clumps of trees and small woods, while the valleys of the larger rivers are lined with forests that contain much excellent timber for building homesteads and for commercial

city of Southern Alberta. Like Edmonton, it has been making wonderful strides in population and, as a divisional point on a transcontinental railway for over twenty-five years, has made notable advance in industrial development. It is a wholesale and distributing centre as well as a railroad centre, and has extensive freestone quarries in the vicinity.

Lethbridge, (18,000), noted for its collieries and neighboring cattle ranches, Medicine Hat, (5,000), Macleod, (3,068), Raymond, (3,000) High River, (1,700), Magrath,

in the world offers better returns to the man of small means anxious to own and work his own farm.

The Dominion Government gives him free 160 acres of land; he is permitted to cut from Government land what logs he needs to build his house and barns. In central and northern Alberta there is plenty of wood he can cut for fuel and throughout the Province are extensive coal deposits.

Furthermore, by Government regulation, all bona-fide settlers must be provided with coal at the rate of \$1.75 and frequently they get it for \$1.00 a ton at the mouth of the coal mine.

As free lands, comfortable buildings and good harvests would be of small advantage to the settler in a new country unless he was

the opportunities grow yearly.

Coyote-hunting in the South, duck-shooting and fishing throughout the Province, big game and snow geese in the North in the proper season are some of the offerings of the woods, while skating, tobogganing, polo, hockey, football, lacrosse, have their devotees and supporters here as well as in older countries. In fact people bring their amusements with them, even as they bring their religious beliefs and demands for education, which have caused schools and churches to be everywhere among the first buildings to be erected in each village of the West.

Musical of a high excellence is found in amateur circles and private theatricals for indoor amusement, throughout the Province,

tile north country. It has already begun. Settlements of a fair size have already been formed at Grande Prairie, Peace River Landing, and Fort Vermilion and within the past few months several scores of people have set out on the long track by trail into the Grande Prairie Country.

Today oxen and ponies offer the one means of transport. Five years hence there will be railways opening up this country.

Some of the most recent evidence given to the public in connection with this country is contained in an official report by Mr. H. A. Conroy of the Department of Indian Affairs who for eleven years has traversed the North Country yearly paying treaty money to the Indians.

Mr. Conroy says: "The immensity and wonderful natural resources of our great north land are worthy of consideration. I have heard it said many times that the country was not any good and would not produce wheat north of the height of land. Now the great water-shed is only fifty miles north of Edmonton in a straight line. I have seen wheat, barley and oats growing in almost every mile to Athabasca River, and in and around Athabasca Landing wheat has been grown for some years successfully. Now two hundred miles to the Northwest I have seen all kinds of cereals grown with the very best results. We go through the Peace River Country, and there we see one of the finest countries that can be seen anywhere for agricultural purposes. On both sides of the river there is enough timber for local use, and the very best of soil. I travelled last year over fifty miles on the north side and from three to eighteen miles from the river, and as far as the eye could reach you could see nothing but prairie and fine bluffs of good timber, plenty for the needs of all settlers. Travelling three hundred miles further north we come to Vermilion, a veritable farmers' paradise. There are about twenty-five or thirty settlers living there, and last year I believe they had about thirty thousand bushels of wheat, for which they got \$1.25 or \$1.50 per bushel. I was told while at Vermilion that one rancher had sold \$4,000 worth of farm produce and I was also speaking to a tourist last summer who was very much surprised to see steam-threshers, binders and all kinds of modern implements in use on their farms. Now the most of these people have been living in Vermilion for quite a few years and I would say that they are as prosperous as any other ranchers you could find. They not only

covers a large tract of country all as fit for cultivation as the smaller portions that have been cultivated. There is room for thousands of ranchers, and some parts are better adapted for grain growing and others for mixed farming and stock raising and dairying. In this section of country there is plenty of coal, timber, lime and no doubt other natural products will be discovered in time.

"Vermilion is about 58 1/2 degrees north latitude. The Peace River widens out there considerably, and the banks are low and covered with quite a heavy growth of spruce and cottonwood. The timber is all fit for lumber, and will, in my opinion, be good enough for all local use for settlers. The country resembles an immense park and I have seen good hay growing in these parks that would surprise Ontario farmers. As the altitude lowers it seems to me that the soil gets better and deeper, and the grass grows luxuriant, and they tell me that it is very nutrient. I have seen cattle in the month of April that had wintered out fit for beef. Many who have been on the fringe of the great north land, but who know very little about it, have made statements that it is not fit for cultivation or civilization or any other 'ation'. I might here be permitted to state a few of the resources of that immense country. In the first place we have those great inland lakes which contain an unknown wealth of fish which forms the food for the scanty population that reside in that tract of country. While we have limestone, oil, gas, asphaltum, coal and a large quantity of pure salt with gold, silver, copper, lead, we can easily see that the natural resources are immense. One thing that is well known is that the country has not been properly prospected as it ought to have been. The people who went through to the Yukon in 1898, and 1899, at that time did not prospect more than a mile or two from the shores of the lake or river. That was one of the reasons given by a great many of these people who said there was nothing in the north country of any value. Of course they may have had some reasons for kicking, but they did not do any prospecting of any account. My opinion is that this great north and some day will be settled clear through to the Arctic Circle. Better country cannot be found than that in the Mackenzie valley with its magnificent uninterrupted water-route of one thousand four hundred miles. More than four-fifths of this route is suitable for cultivation and all kinds of grasses and small fruits grow in abundance.



A BOUNTIFUL YIELD

purposes. Apart from the fine supply of wood throughout this region an abundance of fuel is secured from the presence of immense coal areas.

Edmonton, (80,000) the capital of the Province is centrally situated on a picturesque bend of the Saskatchewan River. Its growth has been marvellous during the past five years, as in 1904, the population was only 5,000. It is now an up-to-date city and a prospective metropolis, tapped by three transcontinental railways, and the gateway of the rich North Country, which is now about to be thrown open to settlement by railways being built in there.

Strathcona, (5,000), Red Deer, (9,000), Wetaskiwin, (3,000), Lacombe, (3,000), Vegreville, (1,200), and Stettler, (1,800), and Alt, are among the principal centres of settlement in this region, which is an ideal country for mixed farming. Its crops of oats are famed the continent over.

### THE WHEAT OF SOUTHERN ALBERTA

The wide open uncultivated prairies of Southern Alberta extend from horizon to horizon, picture-quely broken in spots by streams running through deep ravines or coulees.

This country was noted for years as an ideal ranching country, where thousands of head of stock roamed at will over the open range, unfed and untended by their owners. But someone started to raise wheat as an experiment and the results were so marvellous that little by little the cowboys have seen the country slip away from them—the broad ranges fenced in and broken by huge steam plows.

The "Alberta Red" winter wheat raised in this section, of Alberta has won fame and honors for itself at every large exhibition in the Western States in the past five years. At the recent Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Exposition it carried off the gold medal from all competitors.

The immense collieries in the South West Corner of Alberta have already been opened up to some degree and are proving of great value.

(1550), and Claresholm, (1,200) are the other centres of population in the South.

Banff and Laggan are in the mountains and are noted health resorts, and stopping places for tourists. The Canadian Alpine Club has its headquarters at Banff.

### NORTHERN ALBERTA ON EVE OF DEVELOPMENT

The mysterious and fascinating North Country is at last to be opened up to commerce. The opening of this section which has for years been jealously guarded by the fur-companies for their own trade, promises to be the most interesting feature of western development in the near future.

It comprises the beautiful and fertile Peace River District in which alone there are over 25,000,000 acres of fertile land, together with the Athabasca District which contains not only fine arable lands but is rich in minerals—coal, gypsum, asphalt, tar, oil, salt and natural gas, having already been discovered in large quantities.

A railway is now under construction to Fort McMurray (250 miles Northeast of Edmonton). This will tap navigation on the Athabasca, Peace and Mackenzie Rivers,—over 8000 miles of navigable waterways leading out direct to the Arctic.

The principal settlements in this district are Grande Prairie where several thousand acres of land were surveyed last year and will be thrown open for home-steading this spring; Lesser Slave Lake, Spirit River, Fort Vermilion, Fort Chipewyan and Athabasca Landing.

The farmers on the Grande Prairie now number over 100, and in February 1910, close on to 50, other settlers drove in there from Edmonton.

There are large flour and saw mills at Lesser Slave Lake, Peace River Crossing and Fort Vermilion, although as yet this latter point is 600 miles away from any railroad.

### SETTLERS ARE WELCOMED

No country in the world extends a heartier invitation to a good class of settlers than Alberta does. Particularly does this apply to the agricultural classes. No country

secured from any interruption to his peace and safety—the Government has provided as we relate elsewhere, the most perfect system of legal protection and administration that obtains in any frontier country in the world.

In fact a man's life and property are more secure in Alberta than they are in older districts and cities, for Alberta is the home of the famous Mounted Police.

### INDUSTRIAL OUTLOOK

Up to the present the main industries of Alberta have been farming, cattle-raising, coal mining, and trapping for furs. Calgary and Lethbridge and Edmonton, however, have seen a yearly increase in the number of industries established at these points.

But the progress of the past decade is not to be compared with what is hoped for in the coming five years. Scarcely a week passed last summer that did not bring financiers and capitalists from the Old World to visit Alberta and inquire into its possibilities. Most of these expressed their determination to invest capital here in 1910, and in the future. This is confidently anticipated now.

Already a large number of wholesale houses, which had no branch farther west than Winnipeg two years ago, have established branches at Edmonton and Calgary. Last year saw operations begin in the \$1,000,000 packing plant at Edmonton; milling is carried on at various points in the Province and the two largest cities have begun to show a most creditable list of factories.

The establishment of the Alberta-British Columbia or A. B. C. route for shipping grain to Europe will not be without a marked effect upon Alberta's development, as will also the opening up of the Great North Country and the completion of the Grand Trunk Pacific and the Canadian Northern Railway transcontinental road to the Pacific.

### THE LIGHTER SIDE OF LIFE

Alberta's population is not given over wholly to the amassing of financial wealth. Its sunny climate and buoyant air preserve youth in humanity, and an appreciable share of each man's life is given to wholesome amusement for which

while riding is naturally one of the favorite recreations of people in towns or the open country.

A riding tour of Alberta would be one of the most enjoyable summer outings possible in Canada, as well as one of the most illuminating. To begin at the southern boundary where Old Chief mountain rises abruptly on the horizon one could ride hard through wide open ranges and wheat fields—miles on miles of golden grain, and grassy plains—up past Calgary, and its famous irrigation belt.

On again through a wide grazing district which in its turn will become a great wheat growing section, and then after ten days or more of steady riding one would come out on the fertile banks of the North Saskatchewan. From there the Province of Alberta stretches through forests and plains eight hundred miles to the northern extremity where the last herd of wild bison roam, still masters in their wilderness home.

They not only

grow grain but raise cattle and hogs in large numbers.

"Two years ago the Department of Agriculture established an experimental farm at Vermilion. I had the pleasure of visiting it last summer and was much surprised to see the growth of all kinds of trees, shrubs and small fruits that were planted the year before and transplanted last spring. Mr. Jones who had charge of it appeared to me to be the right man in the right place. He had the grounds laid out very nicely and his cultivation was up-to-date in every respect. I may just draw your attention to the fact that this district

### FERTILE NORTHERN ALBERTA

When Edmonton was selected as the capital of Alberta in 1906, there were many residents of Southern Alberta who felt distinctly aggrieved—not because they would not credit the geographical fact that Edmonton was almost 100 miles south of the Geographical centre of the Province, but because they believed the unarveyed little-known regions of the North were of little or no value.

So far was this from being the facts that today the most interesting feature in Alberta's development is the opening up of the fer-

tile north country. It has already begun. Settlements of a fair size have already been formed at Grande Prairie, Peace River Land-

ing, and Fort Vermilion and within the past few months several scores of people have set out on the long track by trail into the Grande Prairie Country.

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I have seen strawberries, raspberries and currants, white, red and black, and two or three varieties of cranberries. My opinion is that the sunlight is so continuous that from the middle of May to the middle of August there is not much chance of summer frosts. It takes just as much sunlight to produce these fruits as it does in any part of the southern countries. When this part of the country is properly opened up and its natural produce can be taken out to where it can be disposed of to advantage, my opinion is that it will not be long before it will be settled by thousands of ranchers. I have

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been travelling through this country for ten years and the more I see of it the better its possibilities seem to me for agricultural, stock-raising and dairying purposes. There is good water and plenty of the best hay and grass for feed. The summers are delightful and the winters are not as dreadful as one is led to believe."

Mr. E. F. Stupart, Director of the Dominion Meteorological Service of Canada, in a report upon the climate of the District says: "For the three summer months a vast area, which includes western and northern Alberta, northern Saskatchewan, and the basin of the Mackenzie, almost to the Arctic Circle, lies between the isothermal line of 55 degrees and 60 degrees. Throughout the whole region the percentage of the pos-



Lacombe's First Public School

sible amount of sunshine seems to approximate 55, and as the hours of possible sunshine at midsummer range from 17 hours in the latitude of Edmonton to 19 hours, 30 minutes at Fort Simpson it may be surmised that growth of plants and cereals may be even more rapid in the Northern than in the southern districts. The average daily mean highest temperature in July at Winnipeg is 77.8, at Calgary 74.7, at Hay River on Great Slave Lake it is 73.5, and at Fort Simpson 71.4."

#### A MISSIONARY BISHOP'S EXPERIENCE.

Other important evidence of the agricultural value of the Northland is given by the Right Rev. O. E. Jousseard who has recently been appointed Coadjutor Bishop of Athabasca. He has lived for the last twenty-five years in the Athabasca Territory, doing missionary work among the Indians and the information he has to give all tends to show the fertility of the Northern Districts. During a recent visit south, made in order that he might be consecrated Coadjutor Bishop he stated that at Athabasca Lake the splendid land adapted to agricultural pursuits, may be said to commence, while at Little Red River, 240 miles from the Lake, the soil could not be equalled in any portion of the globe.

In speaking of climatic conditions, the Bishop affirmed that it is only of rare occurrence that the thermometer will register 50 degrees below zero, its general standing in the depth of winter being from 30 degrees to 38 degrees. Chinook winds are very prevalent thus tempering the weather. The summer days are of long duration, mosquitoes and other winged pests are few in comparison with more settled regions of this Dominion. The potato crop is prodigious, always in readiness for table purposes by July 15th. Turnips oftentimes attain a weight of 25 pounds. Cabbages 28 pounds are by no means a rarity. The forest wealth of the country attains stupendous proportions and its minerals are fabulous.

During the past twenty years frost has upon three occasions only proved injurious to horticultural efforts; upon one record only has it caused damage. Samples of early Riga wheat received from Ottawa at the experimental farm at Vermilion have proved to be ten days earlier in attaining maturity than other varieties, producing a yield of thirty bushels to the acre. A mill is in operation at Vermilion by the Hudson's Bay Company who, in the fall of 1908, paid the figure of \$1.25 per bushel for wheat, manufacturing strong baker's flour of high quality and another brand slightly inferior. Several thousand bushels of wheat were utilized. Many families, added the Bishop, have already moved into this land of promise, and the incoming transcontinental railway will rapidly cause its population to increase a thousand fold. The hum of twenty binders was audible at the Mission at Vermilion last harvest and this season the number was augmented.

## ALBERTA'S EDUCATIONAL SYSTEM

Education which is, in the words of Alberta's Premier, "the foundation of all good government," receives in this Province the utmost attention at the hands of the Government and of the local boards of management. In fact the educational statistics of Alberta are remarkable. They surpass all previous records in Canada.

Since the Province was created in September 1905—when the districts numbered 562—the number of districts have been actually more

proceeds rapidly. The creation in the District is decided by the settlers' vote; they also elect a school board, which proceeds to levy a school rate on the settlement. A school is built, a teacher engaged and the government grant made to aid the settlers in meeting the expense entailed.

Every school in the Province aided in any degree by Government funds remains directly under the supervision and control of the Department of Education, which

establishment of a Provincial University, and before two years the need for it was so apparent that the University was opened in September 1908, with 27 students in attendance, and with a skilled faculty to conduct the classes. This year there are 110 students at this institution.

Apart from these are High Schools in each City of the Province, various colleges, convents and ladies' boarding schools. Education has obviously not been neglected in the formation of this Province.

The Normal School, at which the teachers of Alberta are trained, is one of the most up-to-date institutions of its kind in Canada. There are now over 180 student teachers enrolled at each session. In connection with the regular work of the Normal School a practice school has been opened under a staff of experts for the benefit of

the Normal Students. At the close of each spring session of the Normal, Institutes are conducted by the staff of the Normal School. This is designed especially for the benefit of those teachers who have been trained in other Provinces and who may find some difficulty at first in interpreting Alberta's programme of studies and in applying the right methods of teaching.

It is widely conceded that the addresses and discussions of the Institutes are strong factors in obtaining that degree of uniformity in subject matter and method that is indispensable to a well-balanced and progressive system of education.

Upon the whole it is undoubted that Alberta has made, and yearly continues to make, notable efforts in securing for every child within her boundaries a good and thorough education.

## HOW LAW IS ADMINISTERED IN ALBERTA

Up to September 1905, when autonomy was granted to the Western Provinces, the Canadian West had made a proud record for itself for law-abiding order. In this it was the envy of every frontier country on the continent.

This desirable state of affairs was due to the efficient service rendered by the Northwest Mounted Police, a splendid force of semi-military constabulary directed by the authorities at Ottawa.

When the new Provinces of Alberta and Saskatchewan sprang into being, one of their earliest acts of both governments was to secure the continued services of this body of men, and they are now maintained by the local western governments at an expense in the neighborhood of \$75,000 in each Province.

#### HIGH STANDARD OF TEACHERS

The speed with which the school districts of Alberta have increased does not mean that the schools are any the less efficient or well equipped for their work. There are now in Alberta 345 teachers trained and well trained—in the Provincial Normal School, and of the teachers drawn from other Provinces or from the Old Coun-

try almost all, like the Albertan teachers belong to the first—the highest—and second class. Ontario, which has for years claimed to be the Banner Province in Educational matters in Canada does not make as good a showing as Alberta in the standard of its teachers.

The percentage of high and low-grade teachers in both Provinces is given here for 1908, but each year sees Alberta reducing the percentage of lower grade teachers:

#### METHOD OF ORGANIZING.

The general method of organization is as simple as effective, being purposely designed to meet the comprehension of the most illiterate settler.

Whenever a group of settlers in an unorganized district find that they have twelve children of school age resident in the settlement, and at least four ratepayers for the proposed district, they may upon application to the Department of Education have a new school district organized.

The district varies in size from 16 to 18 sections, each one mile square in area. It is mapped out to the best advantage among the existing school-districts recorded in the Department. Blanks are to be filled out for this application and are provided to any settlers requesting them. They are filled out with the location of the townships concerned, the number of children over and under five years, the number of possible ratepayers. Before the District is finally defined the settlers fill out with topographical details a blank plan of their township, and the District is recorded.

#### THE WORK OF ORGANIZATION

At the first session of the first Legislature of the Province, in 1906, provision was made for the

establishment of a Provincial University, and before two years the need for it was so apparent that the University was opened in September 1908, with 27 students in attendance, and with a skilled faculty to conduct the classes. This year there are 110 students at this institution.

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lary emigration to better their own or their children's lot in life. PUNISHMENT IS SEVERE AND SURE.

Some cattle rustlers stayed over the boundary into Southern Alberta during the opening years of this century and took the opportunity of driving occasional small groups of stray animals across the line as their property. They were very sharply pulled up on a few occasions and long penitentiary sentences made the game not worth the candle.

It is not so many months ago since a man named Johnson, a cattle-thief who escaped from custody in 1904, was brought back to Southern Alberta from Montana, and was promptly tried and sentenced to four years in Alberta's penitentiary. Money was spent freely in his defence at Montana to prevent his extradition, but Alberta's legal machinery was too adequate in its workings to admit of the escape of their criminal. United States District Judge, W. H. Hunt, who presided at the extradition proceedings, gave eloquent testimony in his address to the administration of law in Western Canada.

The system and conduct of the officials in making the arrest of the prisoner, offered, he said, "a powerful bit of testimony of the care with which these officers of the law proceed under the English systems of Government." He further asserted that his Court would proceed on the well-founded belief, justified by the light of experience, that the accused will be afforded ample protection and that no injustice will be done him. He will get a fair trial on these.

Apart from the criminal law, the provincial statutes include several of the most progressive measures in regard to labor legislation. A Workmen's Compensation Act, modelled on that in force in Great Britain, is now law. Miners have the eight-hour bank-to-bank law so desired by their ranks and the "Mechanics' Lien Act" provides for the financial protection of employees generally.

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two-rowed barley; a trophy valued at \$100 donated by the Garton Pedigree Seed Co. of Winnipeg for the best five bushels of Garton's Regenerated Abundance Oats."

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SHEEP THRIVE IN ALBERTA

new settler. They inform themselves of his conditions and his outlook. If he runs short of food, if he is caught in any extremity or his stock wanders away in a winter storm the Mounted Policeman, if his patrol is near, is always willing and capable of giving assistance.

The percentage of high and low-grade teachers in both Provinces is given here for 1908, but each year sees Alberta reducing the percentage of lower grade teachers:

Ontario Alberta

First class teachers 7.06 17.5  
Second class teachers 41.4 68.0  
Third class teachers 51.9 14.54

The higher standard of the Alberta teachers is due to the determination of the province to secure this class and pay generously for them. In the Provinces of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, the drain upon their good teachers to the West has been so marked that the authorities there have taken steps to prevent them leaving their native Provinces until they have taught at least three years there.

A uniform system of state inspection obtains under nine well-qualified inspectors appointed by the Government. These men are vigilant to see that the aims and ideals of the Minister of Education are carried out to the best of the ability of everyone concerned.

HIGHER EDUCATION.

At the first session of the first Legislature of the Province, in 1906, provision was made for the

establishment of a Provincial University, and before two years the need for it was so apparent that the University was opened in September 1908, with 27 students in attendance, and with a skilled faculty to conduct the classes. This year there are 110 students at this institution.

Apart from these are High Schools in each City of the Province, various colleges, convents and ladies' boarding schools. Education has obviously not been neglected in the formation of this Province.

The Normal School, at which the teachers of Alberta are trained, is one of the most up-to-date institutions of its kind in Canada. There are now over 180 student teachers enrolled at each session. In connection with the regular work of the Normal School a practice school has been opened under a staff of experts for the benefit of

the Normal Students. At the close of each spring session of the Normal, Institutes are conducted by the staff of the Normal School. This is designed especially for the benefit of those teachers who have been trained in other Provinces and who may find some difficulty at first in interpreting Alberta's programme of studies and in applying the right methods of teaching.

It is widely conceded that the addresses and discussions of the Institutes are strong factors in obtaining that degree of uniformity in subject matter and method that is indispensable to a well-balanced and progressive system of education.

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#### SEED IS OF THE FINEST.

Not only is particular care taken in Alberta to safeguard the Province from the havoc wrought by weeds in Manitoba and other earlier settled portions of the Province, but equal care is directed toward the securing of good seed.

Weed-inspectors point out and condemn fields that must be ploughed down or have the weeds

otherwise exterminated, regulations for the destruction of weeds being vigorously enforced. Grain judging schools are held throughout the Province each winter along the line while the Provincial Seed Fair is held annually.

This latter event took place in Edmonton in January and the fol-

lowing notice of its exhibits was contained in the columns of the "Edmonton Daily Capital."

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#### OPENING UP THE COUNTRY

Railway Graders at Work East of Lacombe

berta administers its own, and with such thoroughness that today there is no more law-abiding section of the whole Dominion. Property is more secure in Alberta's towns and on Alberman ranches and homesteads than in Great Britain, Ontario or "the States." Even cattle rustling,

so remote from large centres of population and of crime that the vagabond and idler are not attracted here, nor criminals are not inclined to find their way. The immigrants are of a good class; in fact, it is usually the most strong and courageous hearts of any country that constitute a volun-

tary emigration to better their own or their children's lot in life. PUNISHMENT IS SEVERE AND SURE.

Some cattle rustlers stayed over the boundary into Southern Alberta during the opening years of this century and took the opportunity of driving occasional small groups of stray animals across the line as their property. They were very sharply pulled up on a few occasions and long penitentiary sentences made the game not worth the candle.

It is not so many months ago since a man named Johnson, a cattle-thief who escaped from custody in 1904, was brought back to Southern Alberta from Montana, and was promptly tried and sentenced to four years in Alberta's penitentiary. Money was spent freely in his defence at Montana to prevent his extradition, but Alberta's legal machinery was too adequate in its workings to admit of the escape of their criminal. United States District Judge, W. H. Hunt, who presided at the extradition proceedings, gave eloquent testimony in his address to the administration of law in Western Canada.

The system and conduct of the officials in making the arrest of the prisoner, offered, he said, "a powerful bit of testimony of the care with which these officers of the law proceed under the English systems of Government." He further asserted that his Court would proceed on the well-founded belief, justified by the light of experience, that the accused will be afforded ample protection and that no injustice will be done him. He will get a fair trial on these.

Apart from the criminal law, the provincial statutes include several of the most progressive measures in regard to labor legislation. A Workmen's Compensation Act, modelled on that in force in Great Britain, is now law. Miners have the eight-hour bank-to-bank law so desired by their ranks and the "Mechanics' Lien Act" provides for the financial protection of employees generally.



## Lacombe: Best of the West

Centre of the Grandest Mixed Farming District in Canada

Lacombe is an incorporated town of about 1800 population, situated about midway of the Calgary and Edmonton line of the Canadian Pacific, and at the junction of that line with the Lacombe and Moose Jaw branch. It is 37 miles distant from Edmonton, the Capital of the Province, and 112 miles from Calgary, the most important city on the C. P. R. main line between Winnipeg and the coast.

The townsite is nearly level, with sufficient fall for drainage, and overlooks one of the most beautiful fertile valleys in the whole West. The town has never had any boom growth owing probably to the absence of the boomster element, so has escaped the consequent vicissitudes. The town's finances are in an exceptionally sound condition, the debt being low and the assessed value for 1910 \$1,000,000. There is no efficient fire fighting equipment, manned by a volunteer brigade, and supplied with water from an artesian well. A trunk sewer at the beginning of a complete sewerage system, a suitable fire hall and council chamber, grade streets of uniform width,

on which boulevarding and tree planting have begun, and a school building, costing \$90,000, which would do credit to any city. Electric light and power are supplied at very cheap rates by the Municipality, operating by water power from the Blain River south of the town, and the streets are well lighted. The town has also an auxiliary steam plant under construction to generate power during winter months, should the water power be frozen, or any other accident occur to that plant. The Government Telephone System, formerly the Bell, has the usual long distance connections throughout the Province, and a large local exchange connects with a number of rural lines now in operation. The stores are unusually large and up to date in appointments and the character of their stocks as is necessary in order to serve a very large tributary district. Every line of business is fully represented in a manner which has made the town a very satisfactory buying point, and has given the mercantile community a record of uniform prosperity. The Merchants' Bank of Canada established a

branch at Lacombe in 1900 and in 1905 erected a brick office superior to most banking offices in the large cities. The Union Bank followed a few years later and located temporarily on Railway Street, and is now building a permanent home on the Avenue. There is also a good sized ash, door and planing mill, a foundry and machine shop, an up to date creamery, a 75 barrel flour mill, two large elevators and several track warehouses for grain and produce, and a brick yard in operation outside the town limits. The Agricultural Society's Grounds with their handsome new buildings, adjoin the townsite to the south-west, and immediately beyond lies the Dominion Experimental Farm, a point of interest for every visitor and the strongest endorsement of the Lacombe district as an agricultural centre.

The foregoing represents our progress since 1898, prior to which time there were some half-dozen buildings. Today we have the soundest and best built town in northern Alberta and we believe in our future.

and 22 lbs. of spring wheat per acre. Farmers of the district expect a yield of 1250 lbs. of oats per acre, and barley also gives heavy yields. Some of all these grains when threshed is still remarkably green, providing good winter fodder for young stock. Grasses and clovers give promise of succeeding exceptionally well. To refer again to the report of the Experimental Farm, in which it is shown that alfalfa, the greatest gift of a benevolent Providence to the stockman, yielded here this year in two cuttings 7200 lbs. of hay. According to the best authority when prairie hay is worth \$8.00 per ton as a feed for stock, alfalfa would have a value of \$9.08 per ton, and timothy hay a value of \$3.48. When consideration is given to the fact that though timothy hay will yield here as high as 6000 lbs. per acre, one acre of alfalfa is worth, given only an equal production, 4 acres of timothy, it will at once be seen that there is a future opened up before the agriculture of this country, the vastness of which is beyond conception.

We invite you to share with us the natural advantages we enjoy.

### Financial Conditions in Lacombe

The financial conditions of the district are of interest to the prospective settler and investor, because such conditions are undoubtedly the direct result of its fertility and its resources generally, and indicate how readily and profitably the settler can avail himself of these resources. There is no better evidence of the conditions in this respect than the splendid building erected by The Merchants Bank of Canada. Opening their branch in a small room about seven years ago, their business soon warranted the building shown in this paper. It certainly indicates the faith of the managers of this bank in our district and its future, and reflects the prosperity of the settlers and business men, who are their customers, and the satisfactory character of their dealings with them. The Union Bank of Canada has also a branch, opened more recently.

Like the Banks, the business buildings of the town are larger, better appointed, and carry larger stocks than those of any other town of its size in the west. Indeed, the satisfactory financial conditions of the district are well known and remarked in the large financial centres. All this is an index to the presence of many natural conditions favorable to the prosperity of the settlers.

But even if the district is, as its settlers claim it to be, taking it all round, the best in Western Canada, the general prosperity is also in part due to the settlers themselves and the extent of their "mixed farming" operations. It is not with them a question of marketing their grain and live stock once or twice a year, as in the ranching or grain growing districts. Every week of the year they bring to market hay, grain, cattle, hogs, poultry, butter and eggs, to the amount of thousands of dollars. They are making money, and where this is being done should be duly noted by those who are looking around with a view to settlement in the West.

### Horses Lost.

One bay horse, white face. One bay horse, star in forehead, weight about 850 pounds each, short tails, branded on left shoulder L. back wards and G underneath. One chestnut sorrel mare, weight about 1000 pounds, branded on left shoulder L. back wards and G underneath. One brown mare, white strip on face, weight about 1200 pounds. Any one finding these horses notify H. W. Lloyd, Alis, and get reward.

### Roosters for Sale.

Purebred Brown Leghorn Roosters for sale, at Stearn's place, near Barnett Lake.

### Eggs for Setting.

Pure bred Plymouth Rocks, Ringlet and Judge Shellhoppers strains \$1.00 and \$1.50 per setting of 13; Brown Leghorns, single comb, \$1.00 per setting of 13. Apply John Ross, Lacombe.

Girl wanted to wash dishes and do other work in kitchen. Apply to Lacombe Dining Hall.

## BUILDERS' HARDWARE

No Store in Alberta is in a Better Position to Fill Your Orders for Builders' Hardware.

Building Paper, Tar and Plain

(A Good Plain Paper at 70c. per roll)

Tarred Felt

Plaster Board

Nails

Hartford Sheathing

Paints

Carpet Felt

Tools

Deadening Felt

OUR PRICES ARE RIGHT

Morrison & Johnston's

Hardware

Implements

Furniture

### ESTRAY.

2 three year old steers and 3 heifers branded TX with bar underneath on left thigh. Reward and expenses paid for recovery of all or any of same.

Mrs. BENFIELD ASH, Brooksley, Alta.

### FOR SALE.

Pair of mares, weight about 2800 lbs., 5 and 7 years old, one with foal at foot. Also DeLaval cream separator, large size, run two months, sell or trade.

J. M. SOUTHWARD, 8 miles west and 1 north of Lacombe.

### Breaking Wanted.

I want 60 acres of breaking done before July 1st. Land well brushed. Apply A. L. Whitten, Calgary.

### FOR SALE.

3 brood sows, Tamworth cross with Poland China. 6 or 8 mares, coming 3 years old, in foal, well bred. Have a few mares older than these. For particulars apply

G. I. CLINK, N. E. 12-42-27, Morningville.

### Horses Found.

Came to my place early in winter 2 horses. 1 bay cayuse mare with colt; 1 black cayuse gelding. Colt has halter on. No visible brands. Apply

F. A. GRALAPP, 36-38-26, or Lacombe P. O.

### For Sale.

A mule colt and some good seed barley.

C. W. GAITSKELL, 23-41-27, Lacombe P. O.

### \$10 Reward

For information leading to the recovery of the following stray cattle: one red steer coming 3 years old and one brindle heifer same age, both branded U2K on right ribs, the heifer had calf at foot. These cattle were seen last fall some fifteen or twenty miles southeast of Lacombe. Any person having knowledge of same is requested to notify Jas. Gray, Lacombe P. O., 15-40-26, three miles south-east of Lacombe.

### WHEAT WANTED

Lacombe Flour Mills will pay the highest Cash price for good Milling Wheat.

FRANK DANNER, Prop.

### ESTRAY.

Came to my premises in December, a two year old cayuse, filly, blaze face. Owner please take away and pay expenses.

A. SWANSON, S. E. 1 20-40-27 W.4.

### ESTRAY.

Heifer 1 year old, no brand, color brindle, black nose, slit in right ear. Owner may have same by proving property and paying expenses.

F. B. JORRE, S.W. 1 16-41-2, Lockhart P. O.

### Wanted

Girl wanted for general housework. Apply to Mrs. Will Reid.

YOU CAN PROCURE A

# KODAK

OR

Any Photo Supplies

AT

MCDERMID'S DRUG STORE



## Flour! Flour!!

Commencing to-day, March 23rd, our prices on Flour for the next 15 days will be as follows:—

Maple Leaf, 49 lb. sack	\$1.25	Economy, 49 lb. sack	\$1.45
" " 98 " "	2.50	" " 98 " "	2.85
" " Patent 49 lb. sack	1.35	" " Seal of Alberta 49 "	1.60
" " 98 " "	2.75	" " 98 " "	3.10

These prices cannot be beaten neither can we be undersold. We guarantee every sack of flour to be as represented—"High Grade Flour"

We also offer Bran at \$20.00 per ton in half ton lots, and Shorts at \$21.00 per ton in half ton lots.

Call and see us before our stock of Flour is disposed of.

Lacombe Produce Co.

## Our Spring Whitewear



Is now in, and you will find our stock complete in every respect. All articles are made of good material, well cut and finished and nicely trimmed lace and embroidery. We have also a good selection of Children's underwear.

Corset Covers	25 to \$1.50	Nightgowns	75 to \$2.50
Drawers	25 to 2.00	Skirts	75 to 4.50

Mrs. G. G. MOBLEY, NANTON STREET, LACOMBE

## MONEY TO LOAN

FARMS FOR SALE OR RENT.

Town Residences for sale or rent.

It will pay you to see us if you want to Buy or Sell Real Estate.

W. S. MOONEY, Lacombe

THE WESTERN CANADA LAND & BROKERAGE CO., Ltd.



IN THE BUSINESS SECTION OF LACOMBE

### Our Cattle are the Finest

As a centre for pure bred and high-grade cattle, Lacombe District stands without an equal in Alberta, if not indeed in the entire West. This statement is made on good authority—the authority of prizes won at the Calgary Spring Show and Sale. This is the largest show of its kind in Canada and year after year since its inception Lacombe bred cattle have carried away the highest proportion of the honors. Lacombe district is capable of producing many champions.

While those farmers who are raising these high-class cattle deserve every praise for their enterprise and foresight in introducing good stock it follows as a natural consequence that having been introduced they should produce upon the luxuriant pastures and excellent fodder the highest types of the respective breeds. The Short-

horn, Hereford, Angus and Gallo-way all thrive well. The first two breeds mentioned are here in particularly large numbers. Dairy breeds are also to be found, though the numbers of dairy cattle are not yet large, still there is no reason why this branch of agriculture should not receive more general attention. In the rapid growth it simply has not had time to develop. Great are the possibilities for developing this industry here where the climate is relatively mild, the range of feed stuff wide and the quality high, and where water is plentiful and pure. Where alfalfa can be produced and where coarse grains yield such abundant harvest, the conditions should certainly be favorable to the producing of all types of live stock, and live stock is the sheet-anchor—the chief corner-stone to the successful agriculture.

### Horses Do Well Here

If the Lacombe district looked for other evidence of its strong financial standing the large number of good horses owned here would furnish proof. Imported sires of high individual merit and rich breeding are being used by the farmers, and as a result of this wise selection the improvement already so marked will be continued and the money received from the sales of horses, which at present constitutes so small a proportion of the district income, will be greatly augmented. Since a large production of a given article in superior quality always brings competition

among buyers, this District commends itself to all lovers of good horses who are intending settling in Western Canada with the object of making horse breeding one of their chief lines of production. Horses winter outside without difficulty or loss; some breeders giving access to the straw stack as an addition to the pasture. As a matter of fact where pasture has been kept for winter use only horses pay very little attention to any fodder provided, preferring to rustle the grass uncut and cured on the ground. It is only necessary to point out to the reader the

great saving of labor made possible by this system of horse breeding, the splendid health insured to animals, and the consequent complete and perfect development under these conditions of abundant forage and fresh air. The market for the product is very satisfactory. Shipping facilities are continually improving and the high price received is out of all proportion to the low cost of production, providing a wide range of profit to the producer. Heavy horses sell up to six hundred dollars per team, and since the phenomenal development of the country is bound to continue for years to come and horses are essential to that development, the large demand and consequent high prices are bound to be maintained for at least an equal length of time.

### Heavy Yields of Grain

If fertile soil is the basis of wealth, then the foundation for continued prosperity is deep laid on the rich black loam overlaying the clay subsoil of this District. Wise husbanding of fertility will insure to future generations a continuance of the present heavy yields. The live stock of our district will provide a means to this end. At present the high yields of cereals of Alberta, which according to the statistics monthly for September which is published by the Dominion Department of Agriculture were 30 bush of wheat per acre in 1908 as compared with 15 bush per acre in Saskatchewan and 17.5 in Manitoba, is maintained here. The Experimental Farm report shows an average of 50 bush winter wheat on summer fallow,



## IDEAL WEATHER CONDITIONS

On Sun-Kissed Plains and Cool Up-Lands of Alberta.

The one point on which the Al-ber-tan absorbed in the speedy commercial development of his Province will grow almost pos-si-ble, is the rare, beautiful climate that is Alberta's own. Its mer-cu-rial air, bright sunshine that rivals Italy's, and cool hill breezes combine to give it the most de-light-ful and healthful of climates.

In summer when hills and val-leys are drenched in a sunshine that ripens wheat in 100 to 120 days from sowing to reaping, the crisp prairie or hill breezes and the dry air take away all the dis-comforts that attend heat in Es-tern Canada. In winter, when the mercury dips to a point that would be startlingly low in other climates, the brilliant sunshine and the dry windless air again so moderate the weather conditions that the residents are almost equal-ly fond of the winter and summer months.

In winter Alberta is invigora-ting; in summer it is refreshing—the whole year round it is uni-versally known as "Sunny Alberta."

The fall of snow and of rain is lighter than in Eastern Canada. In fact, situated as it is, on the Eastern slopes of the Rocky Mountains at an elevation varying from 1,000 to 4,000 feet above the sea level, the atmosphere is not more notable for its large amount of sunshine than for the small amount of rain. This is particu-larly the case in Southern Alberta.

Here, in the sunny rarefied at-mosphere of the foothills several health resorts have been estab-lished in the vicinity of excellent mineral springs, but throughout the Province people enjoy such good health and buoyant spirits that the climate is everywhere given credit for the healthfulness of the inhabitants.

In all parts, and at all times, the clear bracing air are very invig-orating, but the "Golden Autumn" of the West is usually considered the most delightful season of the year. It is not comparable to the autumn season anywhere else. It can most nearly be described by calling it a prolonged Indian Sum-mer or St. Martin's summer.

Winter in Central and Northern Alberta sets in generally between the middle of November and the middle of December, and breaks up in the latter part of March. In Southern Alberta, however, autumn laps over into winter, and as spring comes there a few weeks earlier than farther north, the winter season is a short one. The same holds good of the prairies on the East slope of the Rockies in Northern Alberta, where the Chin-ook winds periodically warm the air and permit no lingering to King Winter.

"THE COLD THAT IS NOT FELT."

It has become almost proverbial in Canada that the cold of the Western provinces is of "the sort that you do not feel." The East laughs with incredulity as it ponders the thermometer's readings, but one winter spent in the West will convince them, the clear dry air and bright sunshine does mod-ify the lowest temperature, so that the cold is not felt as much as it would be at fifteen degrees higher in windy or moist climates.

If Alberta's climate be contrasted with that of the Eastern or Middle States, the Maritime Provinces, and Ontario, it will be found that the air is drier and more rarefied on account of the high altitude; that the weather is much less changeable and as a result people are not so liable to take colds and or all the train of ills that follow aggravated colds. For this reason epidemics of pneu-monia, the bane of eastern cities, are unknown. The strong daily sunshine is a powerful germicide, and with this and other favorable conditions it is not surprising that the whole province of Alberta should impress its residents as a health resort.

THE FAMOUS CHINOOK.

Perhaps the most noted climatic feature of Southern and Western Alberta is the Chinook, a south-east wind varying in degree of strength from a gentle breeze to a lively gale.

In the districts where the wind prevails one may go to bed at night with the thermometer standing at twenty degrees below zero, and the

ground well covered with snow—then awake in the morning with the water pouring from the roof, the dry light snow on the prairie vanishing, soaked up by a warm whirling wind. In the course of a day or two one may walk out with ease over a dry prairie in a tem-perature of fifty to fifty-five de-grees above.

This is because a Chinook sud-denly whirled through the Rockies from the Pacific.

It is said to belong to that class of winds known as "Foehn winds"—from the well-known similar warm winds which blow through the Alps—though on a less exten-sive scale.

The conditions causing it are: the movement of a body of air more or less saturated with mois-

ture, from a comparatively low elevation over a high mountain range and thence descending to the plains on the farther side.

This wind moving over the Pa-cific absorbs moisture nearly to the saturation point. It loses this in the form of rain as it travels up the Western slopes of the Snowy Rockies, where encountering a lower atmosphere it precipitates the remaining moisture in the form of snow and hail. The dry warm wind robbed of its moisture, sweeps down to the plains eager to absorb more moisture. It greed-ily licks up the snow from the ranges, and the herds feed with facility on the long grass once buried beneath the snow.

RAINFALL IS LIGHT.

There are 64 meteorological stations in Alberta reporting the weather. The rainfall though slight is sufficient to secure good crops, because during the cool winters there is but little evapora-tion, the frost escapes slowly from the ground and the snow in spring melts thoroughly into the ground, then in June and July when rain is most needed for the growing crop the heaviest rains of the sea-son are due.

But little rain falls during the early spring or seeding time, thus presenting ideal conditions for getting in the seed. This is also true of the harvest time and early autumn. It is thus possible to cut and stack the grain and allow it to stand for weeks, thus per-mitting of the grain being threshed direct from the stack. Most farm-ers, however, prefer to stack their grain, and so make them-selves not only secure against pos-sible unfavorable conditions, but they look for the sweating that a stack undergoes to improve the color of the grain.

It is thus seen, that for the farm-er, citizen, or tourist the weather conditions of Alberta are ideal.

STOCK RAISING IN ALBERTA.

Just as the trapper and the fur-trade made all the early history of Northern Alberta the early sto-ries of the South Country is bound up in the ranching industry. Cattle-men from the Western States discovered early that the wide ranges north of the boundary line, covered with luscious bunch-grass made an ideal country for raising cattle on the range and they drove herds in here.

After the advent of the North-West Mounted Police in 1874 the whole country was gradually tak-

ing this was strikingly illustrated during the past winter season, when from the middle of Decem-ber onward was a long superb suc-cession of pleasant days, brilliantly small and crisp, but warm.

STILL THE CONDITIONS REMAIN

which constitute in Alberta ideal stock raising conditions, and particularly in Central Alberta renew-ed attention is being given to stock raising on a smaller scale than ob-tained on the ranches, but with a higher standard of quality. On the range in open country it is es-timated that from 15 to 20 acres are required to supply the food necessary for a single animal. It can readily be seen that the ordi-nary farmer with a quarter or half-section (160 or 320 acres) who

of the Bow River where irrigated lands vie with the original pas-tures in the production of alfalfa, through the Knees Hills and Hand Hills, past the fertile valley and on up to the park country of Sas-katchewan, other millions acres stretch which are not alone devo-ted to the raising of spring and winter wheat, but to the raising of a fine class of cattle and horses. With the speedy widening of home markets there is no longer any fear of over-production, for what cannot reach the standard of the shipping market can be pulled up to meet the demands of mar-kets nearer home.

The cattle breeders of Alberta have two strong associations in ex-istence. These are the Western Stock Growers Association with headquarters at Macleod, and the Central Alberta Stock Breeders Association with offices at Stettin, while the breeders of pure-bred cattle throughout the Province have an organization called the

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The bull sale has gradually be-come a very important event for breeders throughout the Province have imported many good animals to place at the head of their herds.

The most noted herds in the Province are Herefords and Short-horns with a few Polled Angus and Galloways, Jerseys, Holsteins and Ayrshires. In the past the best breeds have been most sought after, but as changing conditions bring a vast improvement in dairy-ing, more of the dairy breeds are being introduced.

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It is obvious that in a country as richly endowed by nature as, in Alberta, and one attracting immi-grants of a high class, that the only impetus needed in its destiny of record making development is a sufficient provision for transporta-tion throughout the Province.

Roads, bridges and railways are essential, and since 1905 the im-mense increase in the mileage of railway and highway and the num-ber of bridges plainly indicate that Albertans in every section are aware of their needs and deter-mined to meet them.

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Nature herself would seem to have done this, for the vast pro-portion of Alberta's timber lies back toward the mountains along the western boundary, on the val-leys of the big rivers, and more particularly across immense stretches of country in the north. The trees native to the province are poplar, aspen, spruce, birch, elm, cottonwood, maple, ash, and pine. In the north excellent large timber of the cottonwood and

annual capacity of 10,000,000 feet. Few of these expect the stumpage on their limits to be exhausted within the next twenty-five years. For the past two years they have annually manufactured over 80,000,000 feet.

THE LUMBER INDUSTRY.

But in addition to these well-known lumber operators there are numerous small mills scattered all over the province—most particu-larly in the unopened territory north of Edmonton. At Athabasca Landing there are two mills. The Hudson's Bay Company have two fine large and up-to-date mills at Fort Smith and Fort Vermilion, the one post at the Southern ex-tremity of the Mackenzie, the oth-

er on the waters of the Lower Peace. The Catholic Mission at Grouard, on Lesser Slave Lake and Peace River Crossing also have fine large mills capable of supplying all incoming settlers with lumber, although, like the Hudson's Bay mills, primarily es-tablished to meet their own needs.

On Grande Prairie and other points smaller portable mills are operated.

The large operators have several gangs of lumbermen at work each winter in the bush, and in the spring the winter's logs are floated

down the rivers and held in boom at the several mills. The supply of course, does not meet the home demand, for, as yet, lumbering has not formed one of the leading Al-berta industries.

In fact, few people are aware of the extent of Alberta's commercial lumber. A striking instance of this lack of information is related in connection with the construc-tion of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway. The agent appointed to contract for ties had his head-quarters at Prince Albert, and ex-pected to remain there, for most men thought it would not be pos-sible to fill the contracts with ties secured along the line itself.

But the road passed ahead, and when the agent discovered what contracts could be made in Alber-ta, he moved his headquarters to Edmonton. All the contracts giv-ing in the province have been ful-filled and the railway has a suffi-cient quantity of ties to carry the construction through to the Brit-ish Columbia Boundary. The contracts according to the Chief Forest Ranger amounted to over 24,000,000 feet.

TIMBER FOR HOME-STEADERS.

But up to the present the main use to which Alberta's timber has been put has been providing house-logs, barns and fences for the home-STEADERS. The new settler in any portion of the Province not direct-ly on the plains can go to the woods when he has taken up a lo-cation and in a short time bring out enough excellent spruce logs to build him a comfortable house. Still other periods in the woods will supply a barn, and in the con-struction of these buildings very little manufactured lumber is re-quired.

Along the Peace River Trail there is a prosperous homestead with every building made of logs, and several acres fenced with straight young spruce poles in a compact fence close on to five foot high. The whole prosperous homestead has cost the owners little but the outlay of their own physical labor.

The homesteader is allowed by the regulations to cut a certain amount of lumber from Govern-ment land for building purposes, and in most districts there is an abundance of this lumber for building and fencing purposes, as well as for fuel. This condition is naturally a very great advantage to the homesteader with little cap-ital.

On the prairies where now there are no trees, the Dominion Gov-ernment is encouraging tree-cul-ture by providing young trees free to any farmer who applies for them at the Government Nursery and will agree to cultivate them. These not only provide wind-breaks for the present, but are laying the seeds of fine groves for the future. This will not be long of attainment, for once the trees are rooted, they grow with mar-vellous rapidity.

Apart from the purely commer-cial or utility standpoint, there is much to be said for the forests of Central and Northern Alberta, what are known as the park coun-try and the wooded country.

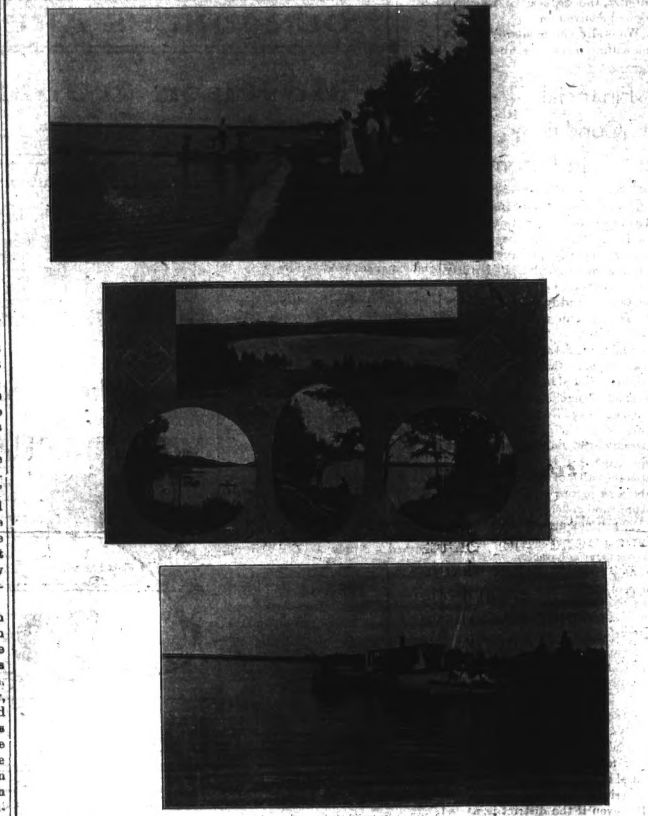
They constitute a most valuable asset for scenic purposes as well as for their influence upon the rain-fall of the country.

To a newcomer from a wooded country there is a homelike appeal in the farmste by a grove or knoll of trees. This consideration is not as essential as the fact that these same groves or forests will supply logs for his buildings and fences, but it is one of weight.

LACOMBE MARKETS.

Wheat, per bu. .... 75c to 85c  
Oats, per bu. .... 25c  
Barley, per bu. .... 40c  
Rye, per bu. .... 42c  
Flaxseed, per bu. .... 1.50  
Timothy, per bu. .... 2.00  
Pork, alive choice, .... 9c  
Dressed pork, .... 11 to 12c  
Beef alive, .... 8 to 9c  
Potatoes, good, per bu. .... 30 to 40c  
Butter, per lb. .... 22c  
Eggs, per doz. .... 17c  
Chicken, per lb. .... 12c  
Fowl, per lb. .... 10c  
Turkey, per lb. .... 18c  
Duck, per lb. .... 12c  
Geese, per lb. .... 13c

Prompt relief in all cases of throat and lung trouble if you use Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. Pleasant to take, soothing and healing in effect. Sold by All Dealers.



BEAUTY SPOTS OF THE LACOMBE DISTRICT—GULL LAKE

en over by ranchers. The horses of Southern Alberta then soon made a name for themselves on the continent, while after the C.P.R. came in hundreds of carloads of cattle were shipped each year to English markets. All the conditions necessary for raising cattle on the range were united here.

There was good water and rich grass which cured on the ground in autumn and providing excellent winter feed. The Chinook winds coming over the mountains cleared the ranges of snow for the greater part of the winter. The climate was mild and invigorating.

Under such circumstances it is not remarkable that the ranching industry flourished.

When during the Boer War a call was made for remounts Alber-ta ranches furnished a large quota and these were pronounced the best of all the remounts secured in various parts of the Empire. Ex-pert stock breeders say that the dry, bright atmosphere, the fine stone formations and luxuriant grasses produce in the Western pedigreed horses a quality and stamina rarely met with elsewhere.

But the introduction of winter wheat farming into Southern Alber-ta sounded the knell of the ranching industry. The settler drove the rancher and range cattle ahead of him, so that now the largest herds have been sold off and a few of the large old-time ranches remain, except to those individuals or companies who pur-chased large tracts of land in a period when land was cheaper than now. The day of the open range and unbroken trail is past however.

feeds his cattle in winter can sup-port a large number of cattle as well as raise considerable grain. Each holding can naturally be made sustain a larger number of cattle than open range conditions.

In this way while the number of range cattle is diminishing the aggregate number of cattle raised on the various homesteads of the Province will grow much larger than all the herds of all the ranches in the day of the open range.

"The present tendency"—we quote an expert cattle raiser here—"is to reduce and scatter the herds over a greater area, multiply ownership, improve the breed, mature earlier and feed for shipping markets when prices rule higher, and most important, to spread shipments over nine months instead of flood-ing the market with grass cattle for sixty days with the inevitable result of straining transportation facilities."

The new policy will thus not only prove more remunerative to people in general, but in permit-ting of closer settlement goes a long way in the upbuilding of the Province.

It is likely that during the present transition stage from ranching to mixed farming there will be a lessening in the annual output of stock, but values will be increased and before long the actual number of cattle will be largely increased.

The large amount of wild hay that can be secured makes the pre-paration of a winter's food supply an easy matter; and the timothy, brome and western rye grasses all do well, as do such roots as man-gels, carrots, turnips, etc.

From the millions of acres south

of the Bow River where irrigated lands vie with the original pas-tures in the production of alfalfa, through the Knees Hills and Hand Hills, past the fertile valley and on up to the park country of Sas-katchewan, other millions acres stretch which are not alone devo-ted to the raising of spring and winter wheat, but to the raising of a fine class of cattle and horses. With the speedy widening of home markets there is no longer any fear of over-production, for what cannot reach the standard of the shipping market can be pulled up to meet the demands of mar-kets nearer home.

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ON THE RED DEER RIVER

spruce varieties is usual. The trappers up there have no difficul-ty in finding big cottonwood trees out of the trunks of which they manufacture "dogouts" close on to three feet in width.

The eastern slopes of the Rock-ies are covered with timber of a size suitable for commercial pur-poses, and this timber extends out for a great distance along the banks of the rivers which rise in the Rockies.

There are in the older settled portions of Alberta six or eight large lumber operators with an

er on the waters of the Lower Peace. The Catholic Mission at Grouard, on Lesser Slave Lake and Peace River Crossing also have fine large mills capable of supplying all incoming settlers with lumber, although, like the Hudson's Bay mills, primarily es-tablished to meet their own needs.

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**Women's  
Spring Needle  
Ribbed Underwear**  
SPRING and SUMMER

This Underwear has perfect elasticity, always fitting close to the body, the arms and the limbs, and it retains this quality throughout its life-time. Vests, with or without sleeves, and drawers, per gar. 40c.

**A. URQUHART & CO., Ltd.**  
DEPARTMENT STORES - Railway St. & Barnett Ave., Lacombe

**OUR MARKET REPORT**

Hogs still keep firm, recent sales being at \$9.60. Beef is also firm at the high prices that prevail, 4c. to 5c. according to quality. Hay is rather dull, but bids of \$11.80 for Timothy are reported to us in the district. Grains are steady as a rule, but there is no sign of high prices for oats this summer. Potatoes are "nothing doing" but seeding time will test their market. We would give the district market as follows:

Wheat No. 2, per bus. 80c	Eggs, per doz. 15c.	Beef, grain fed, per lb. 5½c.
Barley, feed " 50c	Butter per lb. 22½c.	" hay fed, " 5c.
Oats, No. 2, " 25c	Potatoes per bu. 40c.	Hogs per 100 lbs. 9.60

**Men's  
Spring Needle  
Elastic Ribbed  
Underwear**

It always fits the body like an outer skin. Wash or wear does not affect its quality in this respect and it is unshrinkable. In pale blue and flesh color, vest and drawers, sizes 34 to 40, per garment 1.00



**Ladies' Garments**

**A Magnificent Showing**

Stylish Suits of the latest fabrics from 11.75 to 21.00

Ladies' Dress Skirts from \$4.75 to \$6.00 the greatest values obtainable.

Ladies' Underskirts in Moire, Sateen Heather-bloom, \$1.00, 85c., \$2.25. At these prices they are a merchandising triumph.

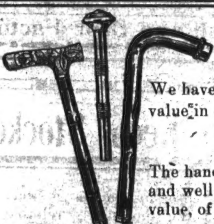
Ladies' and Misses' Raincoats from \$4.25 to \$14.50



**Ladies' Umbrellas**

We have them in every style of handle and the best value in covering for the price, ranging from \$1.00 to \$2.50

The handles and frames are guaranteed to be strong and well made, and for choice of style and all round value, of stock merits your attention.



**The high cost of Living**

is the cry all over. Not so long ago it was confined particularly to the North West and there are still some people who think prices are higher here than at their old homes. But such is not the case. Except heavy goods, the freight on which is about double their value, and of which salt is an apt instance our prices are as low as they are in

**the East**

New comers from Europe, Eastern Canada and the States readily acknowledge them to be so, and our older settlers, who have afforded themselves a recent visit to their old homes, are forced to remark:

"Things are just as cheap here"

and they become satisfied, well behaved, kickless customers. But in addition to this evidence, we ourselves keep posted from papers and their advertisements of the older countries, and we make comparisons, and can confidently state that with the exception of the heavy goods, in the cost of which, freight over one to three thousand miles, enters as a material factor.

**Lacombe Prices**

as they affect the cost of living are, on the whole, as low as they are anywhere where the same standard of living obtains, and as low as where the problem of making a living is, in other respects, a much harder one than it is in the West.

**As Merchants**

We claim part of the credit for this favorable condition of things, which is due to enterprise and ability in merchandising. The merchant undoubtedly depends mainly on the farmer for business, but in an equal degree the farmer is dependent on the merchant for making the general conditions of his buying and selling the best possible. For our own part it is our first consideration to

Serve You Well.

**Nothing Succeeds - Like Success -**

and in no department of our store has greater success rewarded our efforts to give the highest values than in this department of

**Men's and Boys' Clothing and Furnishings**

The latest patterns in high grade imported worsteds made up in the best style of Men's Suits at

14.50 to 20.00

Challenge values we call them, for we know they are very generally sold at \$8.00 to \$10.00 above our prices. It will certainly pay you to see our stock.

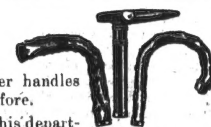


A splendid range, better covering and stronger handles for the money than we have ever had before.

Better values than before applies throughout this department.

Hats, Caps, Socks and Smallwares, and we want you to know it for a fact, and, TO SHOW YOU.

Well Fitting Gloves for you in every leather and tanage. Our stock was never so complete as it is To-day.



**Prints, Muslins, Gingham, Chambrays**

English and Canadian Prints at 8c., 10c., 12c. and 15c. per yard in exceptionally attractive assortments.

A truly magnificent range and display of Fancy Muslins White Muslins & Lawns from 7½c. to 17½c.

Our Gingham and Chambrays are the best the mills turn out, soft, pure finished goods that wear and wash so well. Their quality will appeal to you. 12½c. to 20c. per yard.



**CARPETS**

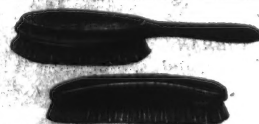
In a few days we will have to hand a large shipment of Carpets and Rugs that will be a pleasure to show and see, and we are going to put on values that will make Ready Sales.

**Moderate Prices in Millinery**

and the newest models made up to suit, and in Ready-to-Wear Hats.



Our Display of Smallwares is always complete with the latest novelties.



See our Stock of Endless Accessories for The Toilet

**Our Boot and Shoe Department**

has ever had a strong claim on your patronage. We are particular about every detail in the make and material of our Shoes, and they are undoubtedly values for the money.



**LACE CURTAINS**

We show you here one of our Lace Curtains at

2.00 per pair 3½ yards long, 48 inches wide.

Our range altogether is a very large one and includes special values at every price.

50c. 75c. 1.00 up to \$2.25

**In**

**House Furnishings**

generally we are exceptionally strong, buying direct from manufacturers and selling at prices much lower than generally obtains in the west.



**HOUSEHOLD HARDWARE**

The values we offer in utensils for the household are such, that you miss the best unless you see us for your requirements before buying.

**DISH PANS**

Granite, 14 quart, 65c.  
Retinned " 50c.

Heavy Retinned Boilers  
No. 8 \$1.75 No. 9 \$2.00  
Heavy Copper  
No. 8 3.25 No. 9 4.00



**Farm Hardware**

For the thousand and one tools and things constantly required by the farmer pays to see us.



**Glassware Chinaware**

A complete new stock in this department is now opened up and displayed, and the Values were never better.

97 piece China Dinner Sets  
40 & 44 piece China Tea Sets  
are values exclusively our own.





## ALBERTA IS RICH IN MINERALS

Each year brings news of fresh discoveries in the mineral world of Alberta, and with the finest mineral regions along the front slopes of the Rockies and in the Athabasca District—still largely unexplored—there is a great deal to hope for in the future of Alberta's mineral assets.

Perhaps the newest point of interest in the Athabasca region which is about to be partially opened by the Great Waterways Railway, now under construction. Already there are two companies in there with oil-boring outfits, the oldest under Count Von Hammerstein's direction having already made fourteen wells, eight of which are sunk to a depth of 1400 feet. Oil of a medium quality is flowing in all of these to the extent of about forty barrels daily. Five derricks were in operation last summer, and more are to be shipped in early this spring.

The new railway will afford cheap means of transportation for this oil, as well as for the immense quantities of asphalt known to exist along the Athabasca and for the salt. The salt bed near Fort Smith, which is the largest known surface bed of salt in the world, is not the only supply of this commodity in the north, for the oil company in its borings along the Athabasca came upon large quantities of superior salt at a depth of 600 feet.

J. B. Tyrell has pronounced the Athabasca Lake region, where the country is of Laurentian formation, to be the most likely mineral region he has ever crossed. As yet it has been little explored, although last autumn an experienced miner and prospector from Dawson and British Columbia mining camps set out on a two years' sojourn into the country lying north of the Lake.

Over in the Peace River country large quantities of a very fine quality of lignite are known to exist, along the tributaries of the Upper Peace. The Brassau Coal Fields and still others situated near the Yellow Head Pass are noted fields awaiting development, while the coal mines already worked in the Edmonton, Banff, Lethbridge, and Crow's Nest districts are officially estimated to have produced 2,175,000 tons last year.

This means approximately an increase of 375,000 tons over the output of 1908.

### PROVINCE UNDERLAIN WITH COAL

But apart from these large coal fields already worked or shortly to be worked, it is a fact that outputs of coal appear on the banks of almost every stream in the Province, and shafts sunk in different places away from the streams almost invariably pass through seams of varying thickness. From these facts scientists conclude that the greater portion of the Province is underlain with coal.

Alberta has nothing to fear for her fuel supply in the case of coal miners strikes, while the wide distribution of this fuel assures its cheapness. The coal ordinarily found near the surface is a good quality of lignite, free of gases, and increasing in hardness as the mining operations extend deeper. Anthracite coal has been mined, however, along the eastern slope of the Rockies down in the Crow's Nest country, while outcrops of the same coal have been located at Yellowhead Pass on a line West of Edmonton. It is also claimed by men who have passed over the Rockies through the Peace River and Pine River Passes that hard coal is also to be found in that corner of Alberta.

Small mines for local consumption are numerous in various portions of the Province, and provision has been made by the Dominion Government that settlers shall be supplied with coal at not more than \$1.76 a ton at the mouth of the mine. It is, however, often bought there for \$1.00 a ton, as it is so cheaply mined.

To the speculator or investor wishing to take up the coal mining industry Alberta affords splendid opportunities. The Dominion Government grants leases on coal lands at the nominal sum of \$1.00 per acre, per annum, information on this point can be had from the Department of the Interior, Ottawa.

### NATURAL GAS

Since Kipling's vivid saying has gone abroad that Medicine Hat is all Hell for a housewife, the natural gas wells of Alberta have made a name for themselves.

This gas is known to exist in very large quantities in Southern Alberta and along the Athabasca River in the north. It is believed that it will be found at many other points.

At Pelican Portage along the Athabasca a gas well opened up by borings for oil has been burning for about fourteen years. Efforts to cap it have always been unsuccessful, because the pressure is so great.

In Medicine Hat the streets and houses are lighted with natural gas, the homes are heated with it, and it supplies very cheap power to several industries. From year to year there seems no diminution of the pressure. West of the Hat at Bow Island gas has been struck at a depth of 2500 feet with a very high pressure.

The tar sands of Northern Alberta have been so well known for some years that nothing prevented their being largely worked but the difficulties of transportation.

These are being done away with by a new railway guaranteed by the Government, and we shall soon be shipping out the asphaltum of Athabasca. There is enough of it to pave the streets of the world, one expert has said. Last autumn a German agent representing a large company of capitalists went in to visit this region, and on his return stated that the realities were as good as the reports and that his company would very shortly be at work there.

Although building stone is as yet quarried only in the Calgary District, it is known to exist in quantities and of excellent quality along the banks of the Saskatchewan and Athabasca. Excellent beds of clay for making brick are general, and practically every town of size is supplied with brick yards, while at a few points there are plants for pressed brick.

Marl suitable for the manufacture of cement has been found in various parts of the Province. Two large cement mills have already been established in Calgary District. Gold, the most alluring of all minerals, exists to a greater or less degree in the sands of the Peace, the north Saskatchewan and Athabasca Rivers. In the days before settlement began, miners, singly or in groups were working these sands, and could have made a good livelihood from them. The returns are not often sufficiently great to induce men to leave other industries, but it is confidently hoped that somewhere up in the hills by the headwaters of these rivers men will yet find rich gold-bearing areas.

### Better Than Nebraska.

Ponoka, Alta., Jan. 5, 1910 I came to Ponoka in March, 1908, from Nebraska, and homesteaded a quarter seven miles out. I also bought a new quarter of land. I brought with me about \$2,700, and would not take today less than \$7,000, and go out with my household goods the same as I came in.

I came from the banner part of Nebraska, where corn was king, but I consider that I am farther ahead here than if I had stayed there.

I have made money in cattle, but at the price horses have been since I came here, I could have made a lot more had I put my money into horses instead, and am gradually changing.

The public school system in this country cannot be beaten. The laws of the country are as good as in the States, but they are enforced better here.

For a man with small means this is the place to come, as the land is cheap, but will not remain so very long, and he can make a living and some money here easier than in any country I ever saw.

(Sgd.) T. E. DECKMUND.

Diarrhoea should be cured without loss of time and by a medicine which like Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy not only cures promptly but produces no unpleasant after effects. It never fails and is pleasant and safe to take. Sold by all Dealers.

## Land for the Homesteader

All land in Alberta belonged originally to the Crown. The policy of settling the lands by granting them to actual settlers in lots of 160 acres was adopted many years ago.

When railway construction was undertaken in Western Canada a large grant of land amounting to 25 million acres was made to the Canadian Pacific Railway, the pioneer railway of the west. From time to time the Government assisted other railway companies by giving them land subsidies as the country through which their lines were projected was at that time unable to afford immediate revenue to the transportation companies. In this manner the railway companies gained control of large tracts of land which they are selling now to settlers at reasonable prices and on exceedingly advantageous terms.

At the time the Hudson's Bay Co. surrendered their feudal charter in 1869 they reserved 20 per cent of the land of which they have still a considerable portion which the corporation sells to the settler.

Although a considerable quantity of public lands has been disposed of to railways and settlers there is plenty of free land left in Alberta. The new railways under construction in the province at the present time will open up more choice agricultural land than is available in any other part of the American Continent. Homesteading is no longer the difficult experience it was a few years ago. It is the last opportunity left to the man of small capital, or the man of large family to become an independent landowner, and obtain a farm for his sons.



THE MERCHANTS BANK OF CANADA, LACOMBE

## Alberta's Splendid Water Supply

The water supply is ample for all the needs of settlement. There are numerous rivers, and innumerable creeks and lakes. Thousands of beautiful crystal streams rise in the foothills on the west side of the province and thread their course eastward over the plains to join the larger rivers.

In the higher regions these streams, generally taken with mountain trout. Otherwise water is found here as it is in other country by boring or digging for it. Invariably the water found in Alberta wells is sweet and wholesome. There are no poisonous springs, and horses and cattle have roamed the plains in the early days from one end of the year to the other and have never been known to suffer from a water famine. The concerted opinion of surveyors, travellers and men of business is testimony to the fact that not a spring or lake has been found in the province where horses or cattle refuse to drink. Wells sunk to a moderate depth anywhere in the drift which covers the whole country will contain good sweet water. Deep wells which penetrate the underlying cretaceous clay sometimes yield mineral waters which are not so good for general use.

### RAINY CREEK NEWS.

Mr. J. H. Stone marketed 30 head of fine steers on Friday of last week.

Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Dane attended the funeral of Mr. Wm. Ayers' baby, at Blackfalds, last Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. T. A. Iddings and children, of Rimbey, were visiting Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Carritt and family, last Saturday and Sunday.

Fire is raging in this part of the country. Mr. F. W. P. Daniels' granary was burned up in a prairie fire last week.

Mrs. G. E. Garries and family are recovering from an attack of the measles.

The Rainy Creek Ladies' Aid held their regular monthly meeting at the home of Mrs. B. J. Foster, of Sylvan Lake.

Mr. H. C. Peterson has purchased Mr. Kiri's farm adjoining his homestead.

Mr. J. B. Dane was in Lacombe last Friday and Saturday.

Mrs. J. H. Stone and children and Mrs. Owen left for a trip to Dakota and Nebraska last Tuesday.

Messrs. John Nelson and Fred Carritt were Lacombe visitors on Friday and Saturday of last week.

Mr. J. H. Steele is drilling a well for Mr. N. S. Nelson, this week.

Mr. T. Bigan was pretty badly bruised in a runaway last week. The last report was that he was able to be around again.

Special attractions next week. Sales by well known artist, and three piece orchestra, all for the sum of 25 cents at the Pekin

## MARKETING GRAIN

Intending settlers should not overlook the splendid provisions made under the Canadian laws for the protection of the farmer in marketing his products. The grain trade is regulated by the Manitoba Grain Act of 1900 and secures the greatest possible immunity from abuses that may arise in connection with the grain business.

All grain is sold according to grades established by law and determined by government inspectors. The administration of the Grain Act is put into the hands of the Warehouse Commissioner, who is not allowed to have a pecuniary interest in the grain trade. Nearly all the grain is handled through inferior elevators. Some of these are owned by the farmers, but the greatest number are owned by grain dealers, and milling companies. All grain dealers must be licensed by the government and bonded securing the farmer by this means against loss by dishonesty or inaccuracy on the part of the dealer.

The farmer may deliver his wheat at the elevator for cash, or if he prefers to hold it for a time with the prospect of obtaining a better price he may store it in the elevator and secure a storage ticket denoting the quantity and the grade. Then he can sell when the market suits him. If the farmer desires to ship his grain on his own account without dealing through the elevator the law provides for a loading platform at every station in order that farmers may have facilities for loading direct from their wagons into the cars. The law further provides that the farmer has equal rights with the companies and dealers in securing cars for shipment.

Look for the big drawing to commence at the Pekin next Monday, April 25. Big prize to the one holding the lucky number every 2 weeks.

The settlers of Alberta are its best "boosters" and advertisers. Their experience is the attractive power that will draw thousands of immigrants and is the force that is rapidly evolving a provincial patriotism as remarkable for the strength of its affection as that of the Scotchman or Irishman for his native land.

## The Reasonable Care of Your Watch

Will result in your watch's good, prolonging its days of usefulness. What is Reasonable Care? An occasional visit to a Jeweler who "Knows How."

An occasional visit means at least every year and a half. To put it off longer is to put it off too long.

Your watch deserves the best treatment it can get, and it is just that which we offer.

C. R. DENIKE

Jeweler and Optician LACOMBE and CALGARY

## Farm Machinery

When buying Machinery—Get the BEST

### The Deering Line

Farm Machinery of all kinds Old Dominion Wagons P. & O. and Emerson Plows Tudhope Buggies & Democarts

Soil Packers Manure Spreaders Gasoline Engines Hay Machinery

JAMES GOURLAY, LACOMBE, ALTA. Agent

## -Death to Gophers-

Gill's Gopher Poison is recognized as the Greatest Gopher Extirminator on the market to-day.

Hundreds of testimonials from residents of this district may be had on application. This poison may be procured in Lacombe at McDermid's Drug Store, and at Bentley at Dr. Egan's Drug Store. Price per bottle \$1.25

Chester Hastings Sole Agent and Manufacturer for Alberta.

## TALES FROM THE WONDERFUL WEST

Man Wants But Little, Here Below,  
But Wants That Little—Clean.  
He Likes Things Neat—  
Bright, Fresh and Sweet;  
And Here's a Tip Irene,  
To Keep Things Looking Spink and Span  
With Little Work—and Please the Man  
Try

## Golden West Washing Powder

It Cleanses—Purifies—Beautifies;  
And The Premiums are Fine.

CAUTION—PROTECTED BY COPYRIGHT

## Notice to Farmers!

Having installed a feed chopper in connection with the Lacombe Planing Mills for custom work, farmers can have their chopping done the same day as it is brought in. All orders will be promptly attended to. Building Materials of all kinds in Stock. Estimates on all kinds of Wood Work.

## Lacombe Sash and Door Factory

## We always Keep Stocked

with goods in season as near as possible. You will find the thoroughly reliable Blood Purifiers on our shelves now, as well as those advertised by the different manufacturers. We have our own Sarsaparilla Compound with Burdock and Iodide of Potash which we know the composition of, and can recommend through our own knowledge instead of hearsay.

Don't forget we keep the most of the old reliable ones and you can have your choice at the lowest market price.

Sulphur and Cream Tartar in pleasant form to take in season.

## The Alberta Drug Co., Lt.

J. H. ROSE, Mgr. Phone 7

## Fullerton & Christie

Bread made of Robin Hood or Keynote Flour will keep Fresh and Sweet longest, because it is richest in gluten and all the best elements of the best hard spring wheat. The quality of these Flours never varies.

Sole Agents for GANONG'S (GB) Chocolates.

## GET OUR PRICES

## LACOMBE MILLING CO.

PEACEMAKER and 20th CENTURY Brands of Flour.

BRAN and SHORTS

Do a General Milling Business IN CUSTOM GRINDING.

FRANK DANNER, Manager

## The Mason and Risch Pianos

An opportunity is afforded the public to have the Famous Mason & Risch Pianos demonstrated to them. Dr. Shute has installed an instrument in his office. Anyone interested in Pianos will be gladly shown these superb instruments.

Agents for the Lacombe District for The New Classic, The Newcombe, The Henry Herbert and The Dominion Art.



## BENTLEY

A wise man leaving a good farm in the U. S. where the value of land is high, and a good investment was impossible, arrived in Calgary on a tour of inspection of Western Canada. After weeks of search and being told to settle on treeless plains, alkali flats, or stony ground, he took himself to Lacombe where he had heard good reports of a pretty valley lying to the west of that town, just beyond "Gull Lake," a fine body of water famous for the length of the Province, as the finest lake resort in Alberta. Arriving at Bentley, he found that he was in a nice little village of one hundred inhabitants, the first post office to be located west of Lacombe, which, without a boom, has continued a steady growth. At present, all the comforts and conveniences of town life are at hand. A school house and two churches minister to the mind and soul.

Two hotels attend to the wants of the body, and a drug store attending to the health of the populace. Two general stores, one grocery and refreshment store, one drug store, one meat market and one lumber yard, supply the wants of the village.

The village also boasts of one of the best creameries in the Province. Lying a mile below the village, is the Blindman River, which carries one of the prettiest valleys in the west. With hardly a trace of alkali or rocks, and with the very best of soil and water, close to lots of fire wood and building timber, it has been the scene for many an industrious settler.

Although there are no real estate dealers advertising the district and proclaiming the vast resources of the valley, as there are other places, the home seekers find their way in here without loss and few leave without investing.

About the village, we find that Major W. B. McPherson, of Wisconsin, found his way here in the summer of 1899, purchased the land on which the post office now stands, and the next year opened up the post office and a small general store, which he sold to B. Cook & Son about three years later, and another couple of years they sold to the O. A. Putland & Co., which is now the leading store of the village, at present under the firm name of Putland & Thorpe.

During the spring of 1903, the McPherson Bros. purchased a timber lot to the west of Bentley, and have since carried a stock of lumber and building material on hand, increasing their stock each year. In the fall of 1904, John B. Taylor assisted by O. A. Putland, erected a fine hotel building, which is still being run as an up-to-date hotel, known as the Alexandra.

In the spring of 1903, H. O. Evans, an expert dweller, which since has been occupied by Dr. W. G. Evans, as drug store and residence.

The following spring B. E. Williams erected a dwelling which he converted into a creamery, and another hotel. This was followed by another store by O. Ulrich, who sold a year later to J. K. Uhl and Uhl sold last fall to J. H. Williams & Sons.

During the spring of 1905 Jan. McPherson built a cheese factory, which after operating two seasons, he sold to J. E. Miller of Lacombe, which he converted into a creamery and cheese making plant, and is now one of the best institutions of the kind in the West.

The business of Bentley is now represented by the following: Postmaster and Merchants—Putland & Thorpe. Lumber and building material, groceries, fruits, and confectionery—The McPherson Bros., Ltd. Drugs, stationery and toilet articles—W. G. Evans, Dr. W. G. Evans. Meat market, live stock and produce—Damon Bros. Alexandra Hotel and Feed Barn—James P. McPherson. Arcade Hotel and Feed Barn—B. E. Williams & Sons. Blacksmithing—H. W. Birch. Carpenter and Contractor—Geo. E. Zetoff. Fancy Creamery Butter—J. F. MacAvonchey—C. F. Damon. Notary Public, Lands, Loans and Insurance—James P. McPherson. Public Hall for Dances, Shows, and Amusements—James P. McPherson.

The Bentley Athletic Association has a reputation for good baseball and football teams, and this winter the Bentley Amateur Dramatic Society has made a hit in surrounding towns in "Facing the Music."

Within two and one-half miles of Bentley is some of the finest beach on the now famous Gull Lake, and at the nearest place, "Brown's Landing," there are now several fine cottages, and a good camping ground, also a steam launch with a capacity of twenty-five passengers, gasoline launch and several row boats.

From two hills, within a few miles to the west, can be had a fine view of the Valley for twenty to thirty miles, the mountains, Gull Lake, Sylvan Lake and the surrounding country.

## RIMBEY

Rimbeiy is situated in the Blindman Valley, west of the Calgary and Edmonton railway, being twelve miles north, twenty-three miles west of Lacombe, the nearest railway station.

The Blindman Valley is one of the most beautiful valleys to be found in the Province of Alberta. The soil is good, being a dark, sandy loam, and very rich. Some fine samples of both spring and fall wheat have been grown, although the raising of grain has not been gone into heavily in the past owing to the long haul to market. Dairy farming is the chief industry, supplemented by the raising of hogs and fattening of calves.

Rimbeiy is the location of a large government creamery, which is well patronized, and the estimated output for the coming season (1910) is 50,000 pounds. There is also a private creamery at Bentley, which has a large output.

The building of a railway line from Lacombe via Bentley to Rimbeiy, in the near future, should have an important effect on the valley, and tend greatly to encourage grain growing by doing away with the long haul.

### What Hustlers Can Do.

The reason why some towns grow is because there are men of push and energy in it who were not afraid to spend their time and money to boom their town. They erect substantial buildings, organize stock companies, and establish factories, secure franchises, work for public improvements, and use every means in their power to induce people to locate in their city. Wherever they go they tell of their town, they write about them in every letter they write, and they are everywhere to all whom they can get to visit the city, and when anyone does visit them (reads them) so studiously that he falls in love with them and their city at once. It is enterprise and everyone pulling together that makes a progressive

town, and don't let the fact escape your memory—Gull Report.

Notice—Given Away Free. The one holding the lucky ticket number at the Pekin from Monday, April 25, will receive a beautiful \$15.00 rocking chair, on exhibition in Morrison & Johnson's Show window. Save your duplicate and on the day of the drawing the chair will be raffled off on the stage in front of the audience. Get busy—there is going to be something doing at the Pekin this next 2 weeks.

The Lacombe High School Baseball team played a game in Red Deer on Saturday, 16th inst., which resulted in a victory for our boys with a score of 12-10.

### Over the \$100,000,000 Mark.

The official statement of the revenue of the Dominion of Canada issued April 8 by the finance department for the past fiscal year shows that on March 31, 1909, the revenue was \$99,088,974. This sum will be increased by at least \$2,000,000 by collections during the last few weeks for revenues accrued during the fiscal year. In 1908-9, the past fiscal year, the revenue was \$97,000,000, and the revenue shown at the end of that fiscal year by \$1,500,000. Assuming that the delayed returns will reach \$2,000,000 the revenue for 1909-10 will exceed the hundred million mark by \$300,000.

Comparing the revenue of \$98,962,974 as returned on March 31 with the total revenue of \$88,100,000 for 1908-9, an increase of \$10,862,974 is shown. The expenditures on consolidated fund, account of ordinary expenditures, was \$2,078,016 less than in the preceding year, the figures being for 1908-9 \$71,555,760, for 1909-10 \$68,857,745.

On capital account the expenditures up to March 31st, 1909, were \$41,524,420, for 1908-10 \$31,401,765, a decrease of \$10,000,734. The net debt on March 31st has been given at \$325,976,712. At the close of the previous fiscal year it was \$307,912,322, so that although revenues are buoyant the expenditure is even heavier, the debt was swollen by \$18,704,390.

### At The Pekin.

Madame Greaves was the attraction at the Pekin on Monday and Tuesday evenings in musical specialties. A big special program has been prepared for Thursday evening, April 28th, and will be given by Madame Greaves will be furnished music during the rest of the week. This is a chance for all to hear one of the leading lady violinists in Canada. A fine \$15 rocker given on a free to the holder of the lucky ticket two weeks from the 25th.

### MASONIC BALL.

All who were present at the Ball held in the Opera House on Monday evening the 26th inst., under the auspices of Europa Lodge No. 10, A.F. & A.M. and Alexandra Chapter No. 4, O.E.S., agree in saying that it was the best, and pleasantest affair of the kind they have ever had the pleasure of attending.

There were about fifty couples present, and dancing was kept up until the "wee wee hours" to the strains of music played by the Orchestra. The hall and stage were beautifully decorated for the occasion, and great thanks are due to the members of the various committees who had charge of the several departments, for their untiring efforts to make the event the great success it undoubtedly was.

The popularity of the ball may be understood when it is known that the visitors attended from Edmonton, Calgary, Stettler, Ponoka, and many other distant towns.

The hope was expressed by all present that the Masonic Ball would be held annually in the future, and it is decided to do so, there is no doubt whatever about its being the great social event of the season.

Pioneering in Alberta is shorn of the disadvantages and terrors that were the fate of the settlers of Ontario or New England. Though the province is new the settler forgoes few of the institutions and social advantages of older communities. Here he will find schools, churches and freedom under wise laws.

### What Americans Think of This Province

"Glowing as the accounts of Canada have been, in Canada West, we find the reality even better than has been written." The speaker is Robert R. Jones, managing Editor of the Chicago Inter-ocean, who with a party of ten other editors and writers made a tour of the Canadian West in August 1908.

"The possibilities of wealth in this country are immense," Mr. Jones continued. "Miles upon miles of fertile fields cannot fail to impress one with this fact, and even then the surface of the country seems but scratched."

"This is not a meadow grow to wheat. We have seen in our trip flourishing towns that have sprung up in a night, as it were, but I believe they will continue to grow and prosper, and the people who come here to benefit by the development of the vast country so rich in agricultural possibilities and natural resources."

Late in August 1908, another large party of Editors from the Middle and Southern States made a tour of Alberta. They reported here the opinions of three of these men as given in Calgary to the representative of the Calgary Herald:

Col. John Dymond of New Orleans said—"It would require a whole big book to describe properly the magnificence of this country. The wonderful possibilities and extraordinary resources of the Canadian West cannot be surpassed."

## McPHERSON BROS. WILL DESTROYED

Flares Fire Sweep Through the Blindman and Medicine Valleys.

The damage wrought by prairie fire in this district, between here and Red Deer, within the past week, are the heaviest for years. The English church and new schoolhouse at Hillsdown were burnt, besides several residences and many farm buildings in the east, while in the West, in addition to several houses, McPherson's store, lumber mill and lumber in the Medicine Lodge hills near Bentley were all destroyed. The winds of Friday and Saturday carried the fire and beyond the bounds intended, and the people near the Divide were out a good deal of Friday night. On Saturday, the wind was blowing from the south east and carried the fire north, but Monday morning it shifted to the north-west and towards afternoon it blew a regular gale. It was on Monday afternoon, with the fierce wind that did the damage of the day.

One of the most fires ever experienced by the settlers swept over the Hillsdown country on Monday. R. E. Fike in describing it, said he had a fire guard of over fifty yards and the flying embers jumped his guard, and he had hard work saving his buildings, his house being on fire at one time. His boys, coming on horseback to help him save the furniture of the church, were compelled to rush to a ploughed field for safety. Hillsdown English church was destroyed, but Mr. Fike saved most of the furniture, and was nearly overcome with the heat in doing so. The new school house, nearly completed, was destroyed, and the contractor Mr. Bodwell, lost all his tools and two horses. E. W. Rayner lost his house, barn and stock. W. J. Storey lost all his buildings except his house. Another settler lost buildings, grain and hay. Mr. Macdonald lost building. Thos. Hughes lost buildings, and there was hardly a settler that did not have some loss of fencing, hay or buildings. The heat was over one hundred in the shade, and the settlers were exhausted at the close of the day, fighting, as they never fought before, the fiery element.

On Friday last several fires in the Willowdale country and on the divide extended eastward on Saturday, and they were fought by the settlers on Sunday. The fierce gale of Monday morning revived the fire in all its fury, and it swept back over the Hillsdown country where it was thought the region was fairly well guarded.

In the Central district, it broke out again on Monday morning, and it swept back over the Hillsdown country where it was thought the region was fairly well guarded. In the Central district, it broke out again on Monday morning, and it swept back over the Hillsdown country where it was thought the region was fairly well guarded.

After the fire had been checked its southward course north of Pine Lake on Monday, it broke out again near Sanderson's early Tuesday afternoon, and relays of workers fought it until 5 o'clock Wednesday morning when it turned and swept north towards the Gull Valley district. There were a number of small buildings, and quite a lot of hay burnt. Mr. Murtagh lost all his buildings.

On West reports indicate that the houses of H. Bohlen, formerly storekeeper at Evans, now living west of Sylvan Lake; of W. W. Gaskarth, Eckville; of Ernie Kirk, and the whole McPherson null, lumber, and store, in the Medicine Lodge hills, all were lost to the flames. Wm. Joyce's sawmill is also reported as burnt.

"The further I go the better I like it. The last fifty miles between here and Edmonton is simply wonderful. It reminds me of the early days of South Dakota, but I don't know of any country that can compare with it. It affords a grand opportunity for game farming and cannot fail to be one of the greatest—if not the greatest—farming centres of the world."

J. E. Junkin, of Sterling, Kansas, stated: "I came from an agricultural centre in Kansas where we raise winter wheat, oats, alfalfa, hogs, and in fact, farm generally. I find this country greatly resembles ours except in climate; yours being cooler. It is the only country where you can grow winter wheat, oats and everything desirable for mixed farming. It cannot but have a great future."

"Down where I come from we pay \$100 per acre for land that will grow 15 to 20 bushels per acre, and when I come up here I find lands that will yield twice as much to be bought for \$25.00 per acre and less. Farmers who know how to farm this wonderful land are all that you need now."

"Such farmers can be found all through our part of the United States. They have had great experience with the raising of soil, and could obtain from it even greater yields than have been recorded. There will be many of them coming during the next few years, and I cannot see anything but an unprecedented prosperity ahead of such a wonderful country."



## The Shoe Stock - is Complete -

This season every effort has been exerted to make our shoe department complete in every detail. We can serve you intelligently and satisfactorily. WE can satisfy your every shoe want.

We demand our shoe orders filled according to our idea of what shoes should be, "Quality Shoes" and that means "Good Shoes"—nothing else finds a place on our shelves if we know it. We can give you shoes to fit—shoes that will give you honest value for your money—BETTER SHOE SERVICE.

## "EMPRESS" Shoes Appeal to Particular Women

BECAUSE they combine light weight and durability  
BECAUSE they look small and fit large.

BECAUSE every heel is adapted in height to the last upon which it is built, giving a perfect poise to the body.

BECAUSE they wear longest.  
Prices \$3.00, \$3.50 and \$4.00

"Empress" Patent Colt Pumps and Buttoned Oxfords. Price 3.00

"Empress" Tan and Black Kid Oxfords possess style and wearing quality. Price 3.00

## "Walk-Over" Shoes

Only one thing in the world can be had for nothing—trouble. Plenty of that for the asking. How ridiculous, then, to buy shoes whose only mission seems to be to bring more trouble. "Walk-Over" buyers never buy trouble—they buy comfort, ease, satisfaction. The new styles are here. Prices \$4.50, \$5.00 and \$6.00

If you have had trouble in getting fitted, come here for your next shoes. We can fit you.

Matron's full fitting Shoes, Slippers and Oxfords in all sizes up to 8s. Prices \$1.50 up.

Women's Kid Slippers Turn soles with one, two or three straps all the new lasts. Prices \$1.50 to \$3.00

Women's Strong Shoes Made of first quality box calf, or heavy dongola kid with solid leather soles and counters. Prices \$2.25 and \$2.50

Women's Kid Oxfords Patent tip, all solid leather Price \$2.00

Women's Tan Shoes Made of Russian Calf, high cut top, military heel. All style from top to bottom. Price \$3.50 and \$4.00

Women's Tan Shoes Made of Russian Calf, high cut top, military heel. All style from top to bottom. Price \$3.50 and \$4.00



## Amherst Strong Shoes

represent values you are not offered at every store in Men's Working Shoes, "Amherst make." We offer you a great variety of styles and prices. They start at \$2.00 and up.

\$3.50

That's the price of our Men's Box Calf Shoes in heavy or light weights for dress or rough wear. Our \$3.50 line offers you a wide range to choose from, and better than usual values.

## Boys' Shoes

Made of Kid Calf or Heavy Grain Leather—are all solid leather—no weak spots. Sizes 1 to 14. Prices \$2.00 to \$2.75

## Children's and Girl's Shoes

This is where the usual shoe stock is deficient. So often you have to select your Children's Shoes from a few styles of very ordinary stuff. That's not the case here. No part of our stock is better assorted than our Children's Shoes. We have heaps of them in most every style and quality. It would be impossible for us to describe the many different styles, so won't attempt it. Let us show you what we are offering. Prices 75c. up.

## SHOE REMNANTS

As the different lines get down to one or two pairs, we throw the "odd ones" into baskets, at, in many cases, half price—SEE THEM.

Our Shoe Department will give you Better Service.

F. E. McLEOD  
BARNETT AVE. - LACOMBE



## Of Local Interest

Mrs. J. T. Jones and Olive, is very ill with rheumatic fever.

O. R. Deshaie was a visitor last Tuesday and Wednesday. Mrs. E. O. Olds and daughter, of Chicago, are visiting at the home of H. L. Brown.

The Bowman-Side Lumber Co. Limited, have opened up another new branch at Knifield, Sask.

Mrs. Mary Douglas of Wetaskiwin, visited Mr. and Mrs. F. P. Switzer last week.

Robt. Ritchie left for his home east of Castor, on Wednesday last week.

Rev. Mr. Simpson of Penhold, conducted the services in the Presbyterian Church on Sunday.

The Lacombe Brick, Tile and Cement Co. commenced to make brick yesterday for the first time.

The Lacombe Basketball Team were defeated in Red Deer in a game there, played on Saturday 16th, last.

Fullerton & Christie moved their 30 ton bakery oven to their new quarters on Barnett Ave., on Wednesday last.

Mrs. (Dr.) O. S. Collier and daughter, left on Monday, April 25, for an extended trip to her home in Portland, Oregon.

Barrister R. C. Murphy has removed his office to Castor, where he will practice his profession in future.

Home-seekers are numerous in town at present, a great many locating from twenty-five to fifty miles west of town.

The Lacombe Milling Co. has received for grinding, a car load of wheat from Henry Jamieson, of Red Deer.

Pure bred Collie pups for sale. Bitch imported by S. J. Prouse, dog skinned by Chas. Rodden's Winery and Calgary, Champion. Prices right.—G. H. Hutton.

The outfit of A. E. Farncombe, O. E., left on Saturday en route for the McLeod River, in which district they will be occupied making surveys for the next two months. The party will go as far as Wolf Creek by rail, thence by way of the pack. Mr. Farncombe left town on Monday.

Mr. A. J. McLaughlin, who has conducted a general furnishing store in the Victoria Block, has disposed of his business to two enterprising young men of town, Mr. D. Hay, the tailor, and Mr. Herbert Watt, of the Leading Store. The change into new hands will take place about May 2nd.

Rev. G. W. Fortune, Field Secretary for the Temperance and Moral Reform League, will give a temperance address in the Presbyterian Church on Sunday evening, May 1st. There will be no evening service in the Methodist Church in order that Methodists may avail themselves of hearing Mr. Fortune.

A number of farmers who were town visitors on Saturday, expressed themselves as being greatly pleased with the present showing of spring wheat and the growth of other spring seedling, considering the great necessity of rain throughout the country. Fall wheat in some sections has been slightly winter killed, but in such instances a fair stand remains.

Before N. E. Carruthers at Lacombe, on April 16, G. N. Clarke of Pleasant Valley, was arraigned on a charge laid by Const. Thorne, R. N. W. M. P., of procuring medicine without being registered. Accused at first hearing held at the Police Barracks on April 9, pleaded not guilty, and case was adjourned for a week to obtain evidence. The case was resumed on the 16th inst., the accused pleading guilty to the charge, and was fined \$25.00 and costs, \$41.00 in all. J. I. Poole appeared for the defence, A. M. MacDonald for Alberta Medical Association.

Lacombe, April 22, 1910.

To The Editor: The Board of Directors of the Lacombe General Hospital wish to gratefully acknowledge the kindness of the Bentley Amateur Dramatic Society, in presenting their play "Facing the Music" in the City Hall.

The production, which was a most meritorious one, involved the expenditure of considerable time and effort on the part of the performers, and we have only to regret that it was not greeted by an audience more in keeping with its merits.

Yours truly,

JOHN McKEITH,

Sec. Treas. Lacombe General Hospital.

Messrs. Fullerton & Christie, our well known Bakers and Confectioners, now occupy their new stand on Barnett Avenue, lately vacated by Morris & Taylor, hardware. The bakery has been removed and is now in operation at the new premises. The firm has done extensive renovating regardless of the expense incurred, in order to have everything adapted to their business. A spacious ice cream parlor has been provided for and also a fine new soda fountain will be installed to lend attractiveness and facilitate business. They will now carry a more extensive stock, in fact, everything to be found in an up to date bakery

and confectionery store in the large building. They will also carry a line of staple groceries.

Lacombe Fair September 29th and 30th.

If you have something to sell quick advertise on the slides at the Pekin.

Mrs. W. T. Hyman will be at home to her friends the first Wednesday in May.

Rev. Mr. Mann, of Bentley, preached a very interesting sermon in Grace Methodist Church last Sunday morning.

Owing to Rev. G. W. Fortune, Field Secretary for the Temperance and Moral Reform League, coming to Lacombe to give a temperance address in the Presbyterian church on Sunday evening May 1st, Grace Methodist Church will have no service on Sunday evening.

Another prairie fire ran through the country north and west of Lacombe on Saturday, causing much damage. In the Iowa district the house and stables of John Hamilton were destroyed, and the farms of Mrs. Unruh and the late W. Swanson, west of town, lost his house and barn. Wm. Dool also lost all his buildings.

The transmission line of the Municipal Electric plant also suffered damage and the city was without light for a few hours Saturday night.

Lacombe will have a Taxidermist, Mr. George Hardy, late of Glasgow, Scotland, an expert taxidermist, will arrive in Lacombe about the first of the month and will take up his business here. Mr. Hardy has personal friends in town who testify to his ability as an expert, and having wide experience, Lacombe citizens will be enabled to have work done at favorable prices at home, where they are otherwise forced to send it out to the large cities. A later announcement will follow.

**CLIVE**

Of the one hundred and sixty-two, and of quarter mile, or more, of soil in this fair province of Alberta there are 100,000,000 acres of arable farm lands.

The farm lands have for centuries been taken at the command of the ancient and modern world, and until but a few years ago, probably in the eighteen hundreds, did the white man's hand begin its magic work of art.

Today a percentage of these lands are held by the industrial farmer and the ever present speculator but only a small portion of this productive area has given evidence of the conserved energy and awaits the industrious husbandman.

The Canadian Pacific in the early days opened up Alberta to the south by dividing the southern portion with their main line of railway. This made the way for the settler and the business man and each in turn found his way to the most fertile and easily attainable districts.

When the Calgary and Edmonton railway was undertaken the farmer grasped the opportunity of coming northward and today the whole country for miles to the east and west of this line of railway is well settled.

Many found their way into the now famous Pleasant and Long Valleys which lie one hundred and twenty miles north and west from Calgary and seventy miles south and east from Edmonton. These valleys of which we are proud and of which we shall tell you something, comprise thirty thousand acres or thereabouts of virgin black loam soil. Though the pioneer had access to these lands for free homestead yet but a very small percentage of these lands are under cultivation. Some quarter sections that have been producing for the past eighteen and twenty years in quantities of wheat, oats, barley and rye are still apparently just as productive in 1906 the heaviest yield of oats in these valleys was 121 and a fraction bushels to the acre on a 60 acre plot which received but the usual care and cultivation. This was an unusual yield as soil and climatic conditions were perfect. Not only are these valleys fertile for the production of grain but grasses are plentiful and luxuriant in immense herds of horses and cattle may be seen most any time in the grass regions of these valleys. Springs and natural waterways make this paradise for man and beast superb and no investor can make any mistake by investigating the existing conditions in the Pleasant and Long Valley country.

To accommodate these valleys with the necessities and requirements of every day life, is the fair and cheery little town of Clive. Situated as it is fifteen miles east from the Calgary and Edmonton railway on the Moosejaw branch of the C. P. R. it makes it a convenient trading post for who may become residents in the vicinity.

Post office, telephone, stores, hotels, shops, and nearly every business enterprise are to be found in Clive and to Clive and when the link of Railway is connected between Castor and Outlook, on the Saskatchewan River, Clive is placed on a direct route with Minneapolis, St. Paul and all important eastern cities.

We maintain that the best way to build up Clive is to build up the district tributary thereto. This done the population of the town will take care of itself. Every farmer who settles on a half section of land anywhere in the Clive district owes the necessity for someone to come to Clive to cater to his needs. The filling up of the agricultural country with farmers means that in this town there must be more stores to supply his needs more implements, dealers, more lumber yards and more banks. These in turn make it necessary to increase the population of the town with clerks, agents, etc. It means that more buildings must be erected in which to conduct businesses, and so on it goes, and the town must grow as the district becomes settled with good industrious farmers.

We all seek out all men with families who wish to settle upon any fair Alberta's soil to come to the Clive district and contribute but a mite in the building of a Greater Empire which will stand a monument in the decades of time.

Seeding is well underway, and the prospect never was better.

The little rain shower on the evening of the 21st, not only had the effect of beautifying the burning blade a bud, but of supplying some of the necessary ingredients for productive plant growth.

Mr. A. C. Johnston paid a business visit to Clive on the 21st, and is of the opinion that with the railway construction to be done by the G. T. Pacific and the local improvements of the Canadian Pacific, the townspeople will experience a profitable season.

The Massey-Harris company are pushing their machinery into Clive. This signifies that this firm has every confidence in the place and we hope that under the able management of their local representative, Mr. Meadows, they will in the very near future develop a business of no mean importance, as there is no reason why they should not.

Prairie fires have been consuming the dry vegetation and brush. Some damage to stock and property has been done, and sorry to say some crude shacks have been destroyed, but the value that these fires are to a section of country where scrub brush is so prominent cannot be calculated. The brush is soon cleared away and access to the virgin soil is more easily obtained.

The Golden Rod Creamery is running at full blast. With the increased business Mr. Brereton has been obliged to employ an assistant and we hope that the season's output will be the largest yet recorded.

Mrs. Jas. Jones, who was improving so nicely, has had the ill-fortune to contract rheumatic fever and has been under close watch of the doctor. We hope for a speedy recovery.

Mr. W. Morrical of Pleasant Valley, is building a beautiful house this season. Mr. Morrical is an early pioneer and deserves to be complimented on his success. He sets the pace for the home improvement which adds so much to the appearance of any community, and we hope that many more may follow this example of an attractive home.

The sporting youths of the town are about to organize lacrosse and base ball teams.

Harry Anderson, our expert stick handler, will control the action of the rubber sphere while John Reynolds will take good care of those interested in base ball. Have your meeting soon boys and get down to business as the season is advancing.

Mr. C. L. Joslin reports having oats up two inches; pretty good for this Siberian desert. Don't anyone make you believe that the frost never comes out of the ground in Alberta, the fairest of all provinces on which the light of day has ever shone. This is the spot where the sun does shine, rightly called Sunny Alberta, and from the brightness and good cheer which is so prominent within our borders, one could not help but thinking that the sun shone brighter on Clive than any other spot on the map.

The Ladies Aid of the Clive Methodist Church, met on Saturday last in the Church. The day was warm and notwithstanding the fact that some suffered a little discomfort, a considerable amount of business was done.

**Extra Special in Suitings.**

In order to further introduce the famous "Hobberlin" made to order clothes, D. Cameron arranged with this big Tailoring House to offer No. 5, 551, 552, 553, 554, 555 and 556 at \$10.00. The regular price of these goods has been \$22.00. They are splendid "Spring Cheviots" in the popular designs and colorings, and equal to any \$22 of \$25 suiting elsewhere. It will pay you to come out of your way to leave your measure. No such values have ever been offered in this town. It is only by "Special" arrangement we have been enabled to do so, arrangement may be withdrawn anytime. Ask to see these numbers when you come.—D. Cameron.

Mr. T. Clark King left town on Tuesday for Princeton, B. C.

## Hospital Fund.

J. Fraser, \$5.00; Mrs. E. Wilmers, \$1.00; 4 friends, each 25c; The New Restaurant, \$1.00; Pekin Theatre, \$1.00.

Mrs. A. Gilmore, sofa pillow and toilet cover; Mrs. Coverdale, a curtain; Mrs. McNaughton, cup and saucer; Alex. Abel, \$5 worth carpet work; Mrs. N. Shales, Blackfalds, quilt; Mrs. J. Ross, 1 pillow and slip.

## Coming to Lacombe.

The Celebrated Carey Twin Brothers, specialists of Hamilton, Ontario, under the direction of Wallace Graham, of Brandon, will appear in Day's Opera House on Monday evening, May 2nd.

The Carey Bros. are recognized throughout Ontario as entertainers of more than ordinary ability. They have Edison latest flickerless Moving Picture Machine and a set of 5,000 feet of film that without doubt are the best being presented at the present time. Arrangements have been made that they will sing a couple of duets at the union service in the Presbyterian church, Lacombe, on the previous Sunday evening. The same entertainment will be given at Bentley Town Hall on the following Tuesday evening, May 3rd, and at Stettler, Castor, Botha, Gadsby, and Alis following. Popular prices with the range of all admission 25c and 50c, reserved seats 35c, and if you do not receive your money's worth you may have it back. Not an ordinary outfit but one that we can guarantee and the entertainment will be with the highest recommendations.

**BORN.**  
CHRISTIE—At Bowden, on April 15, to Mr. and Mrs. Garfield Christie, a son.  
COLL—At Lacombe, on Friday, April 22nd, to Mr. and Mrs. E. E. Cole, a son.  
ANDERSON—At Lacombe, on April 17, to Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Anderson, Jr., a son.  
DRAHER—At Gull Lake, on April 19, to Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Draher, a son.

**MARRIAGE.**  
BELL—LOUGHBIDGE—At Buffalo Lake, on the 12th inst., by the Rev. Wm. Hamilton, Mr. George W. Bell, Grand Hotel, Alis, to Miss Lulu May Loughbridge, daughter of Mr. Wm. Loughbridge.

A pretty wedding took place at Buffalo Lake on Tuesday, the 12th inst., when Miss Lulu May Loughbridge was united in marriage to Mr. George W. Bell, Grand Hotel, Alis. The bride, who was given away by her father, was beautifully attired. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Wm. Hamilton, in the presence of a large number of friends. The bride and groom left next morning amid showers of rice, for B. C. where they are to spend their honeymoon.

**Lacombe Furniture Store.**  
New car beds, springs and mattresses just arrived.

See our display of fancy goods in window. Lots more on our floor, come in and get prices.

Our new stock of picture frames, picture mouldings, and mirrors, just in. Remember, we do expert framing.

Linoleums, carpets and rugs, finest display in Lacombe.

Come to us for croquet sets, hammocks, lawn swings, lawn seats, tents, camp chairs, and camp oars.

Good second hand breaker and gully plows for sale cheap.

Horses and saddles a specialty.

While the season lasts, bring us all your raw furs. We pay high prices.

We handle the Doherty organs, they are the best. We sell them at right prices.

Trunks, grips, and suit cases. We handle the largest assortment in Lacombe.

Yours for business—The Lacombe Furniture Store. E. Titworth, Prop.

Mr. F. L. Smith received his new Auto on Thursday last week and has since been enjoying life.

**Stray**  
One cow, red, about 6 years old, tips of ears frozen off, stub horns, no brand. One steer, 1 year old, red and white, no brand. B. F. Hicks, N. E. 1/4 4-1-1, W. 5th, Bentley, Alta.

**For Sale**  
White Plymouth Rock eggs, imported strain, for sale.—L. Thompson, Lacombe.

**Three Colts Stray.**  
Three colts coming two years old, branded bar over 3 on left side of neck. Reward of \$20 for information leading to recovery. C. M. SMITH, Lacombe P.O.

**For Sale**  
One team of oxen and harness. Apply to A. F. McGill, 34 miles south of Clive.—R. K. No. 1, Clive, Alta.

**Bull For Sale.**  
Two year old bull, crossed Ayrshire and Shorthorn, for sale. Apply to JOHN WILLIAMS, Lacombe P.O. R.R. 1.

**When Buying Beer**  
Insist on getting "Calgary" which is made purely from hops and grain.

**F. L. SMITH,**  
Lacombe Wholesale Wine & Spirit Store

**J. J. KASHA, Manager.**

WHOLESALE Government Telephone RETAIL

# THE BIG STORE

Still Doing Business in the Old Stand

## TO MEET THE DEMANDS of the Trade, I

placed in stock an additional supply of Boots and Shoes and General Dry Goods, Floor Oils, Linoleums, Wall Paper, Etc., and can supply your needs.

### MY STOCK OF GARDEN AND FIELD SEEDS WAS NEVER MORE COMPLETE

I have a large quantity of Local Grown Timothy Seed—Beautiful Seed that I can sell at \$2.25 a Bushel.

Dutch Sets 17c. per lb.—5 lbs. for 75c.

Don't fail to see my wide range of Summer Prints, Light Fancy Suitings, Etc. They are Winners.

I have also a nice range of Natty Spring and Summer Hats—Right up to the minute.

## A. C. JOHNSTONE, - - CLIVE

## CLIVE BILLIARD HALL

NEW TABLES  
LATEST LIGHTS  
Cigars, Tobacco, Confectionery, Etc.

HERTSLET BROS.  
Prop.

**THE CLIVE TOWNSITE CO., Limited**  
OWNERS OF THE TOWNSITE OF CLIVE

Anyone wishing to purchase lots in the thrifty town of Clive, which is the centre of the best farming country in Alberta, cannot do better than consult this Company. If you contemplate purchasing either town or country property we are in a position to help you acquire it.

Remember, we guarantee satisfaction and give you a good title.

**THE CLIVE TOWNSITE CO., Limited**  
A. C. Johnstone, Secy.-Treas.

## The Pioneer Store

The Old Long Valley Trading Post  
Established 1903

**STILL OPENING NEW GOODS LOOK!**

BUT YOU DON'T SEE IT HERE.

Call at our store and examine for yourself and be convinced that we give you the best value for your money.

**Satisfaction Guaranteed**  
Highest Market Price paid for Produce, Headquarters for Butterick's Patterns.

**T. A. BRERETON, Prop.**

**7 Year Old Rye** is the Finest Canadian Whisky—mellow, smooth, as well as strong.

**King's Liquor Scotch Whisky** is guaranteed 10 years old.

**Nothing Better for a Health Builder** than Stout or Porter.

**Try a Bottle of Spanish Port \$1.00 to \$1.50 per bottle—finest of Spring Tonics.**

**Empty Wine Barrels** for water barrels—\$1.00 to \$1.50.

## When Buying Beer

Insist on getting "Calgary" which is made purely from hops and grain.

## F. L. SMITH,

Lacombe Wholesale Wine & Spirit Store

**J. J. KASHA, Manager.**



Wholesale

# The Leading Store

Corner Barnett Avenue and Nanton Street, Lacombe, Alta.

RETAIL

**The Store where Quality is considered in buying & selling**

## STAPLE and FANCY DRY GOODS

In the Staples we carry almost everything and that of the best only—goods that will prove satisfactory, and cause our customers to ask for more.

In the Fancy Goods we not only carry a vast range, but aim to stock the newest things on the market and have weekly express shipments of the newest goods.

## DRESS GOODS and DRESS MAKING

We carry the largest and newest stock of Dress Goods and Trimmings shown in our town. First Class Dressmaking in connection.

## NEW IDEA PATTERNS

10c. each



ALL PATTERNS 10c. each



Model—Ladies' Coat, Sizes 32, 34, 36, 38, 40. Includes bust measure.

Model—Little Girls' Dress, Sizes 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 Years.

## HOUSE FURNISHINGS

Linoleums and Floor Oilcloths in 2, 3 and 4 yards wide.

A shipment to hand this week of entirely new patterns and of first quality.

Carpets and Carpet Squares in all sizes and newest designs in Tapestry, Brussels and Velvet Pile.

Hearth Rugs, Bath Mats and Door Mats in great variety.

Lace Curtains, Tapestry Curtains, Curtain Material by the yard.

Upholstering Goods, etc.

The J. & T. Bell Shoes for Women

## BOOTS and SHOES

The Getty and Scott Shoes for Children and Misses



### The "Invictus" Shoe.

made by Geo. A. Slater Co., Montreal. Is one of the best shoes in Canada to-day for men. The increase in their sales prove it. Men have tested and know it. We are sole agents.



### The "MODEL" Shoe

for Men and Women are a highly satisfactory make and occupy a good portion of our fixtures. They are a medium priced shoe of more than ordinary selling qualities.



## Men's Clothing and Furnishings.

We are agents for the **20th Century CLOTHING** and claim there is no BETTER clothing made.



### This Department

with us is always busy. There is always something doing and rightly so. Because we stock the best head to foot goods on the market. We are no tenderfoots. We are Westerners and are familiar with the wants of the westerner.

Let us mention a few of the lines we carry.



H.B.K. Gloves and Mitts  
" Working Men's Shirts  
Penman's Underwear  
Ellis Spring Needle  
Barrington Hats and Caps  
W.G.&R. Shirts and Collars  
20th Century Clothing  
Greene Swift & Co.  
Geo. A. Slater Shoes  
Peerless Overalls  
Peabody's "



They are properly tailored, and have a distinction of their own.

Good dressers all over Canada wear them.

Stock carried or orders taken to measure.

## Groceries (and fresh Groceries only)

We carry an extensive stock of Groceries and Food Stuffs, but the greatest care is exercised to buy only the best brands. This is the only kind we care to handle, as it is the cheapest for you & therefore for us. Ogilvie's Royal Household Flour.

**HIGHEST MARKET PRICE PAID FOR PRODUCE**

GROCERY, GLASSWARE

This is a line

we carry quite extensively, but our space being limited we cannot show as much on the ground floor as we would like.

The values we offer, however, are good, and we will be pleased to show you through our stock on first and second floor.

## A Carload of McClary's Famous Ranges and Enamelled Ware

"A Special" in a range this year "Grey Iron, Bright Top" The same line of Furnace to be had in our up-to-date tinshop. Eavetroughing done on shortest notice, satisfactorily and reasonably.

## In Builders' HARDWARE

You can find anything

that is to be had west of Montreal.

A good stock of Carpenter's Tools always carried

WE CAN

and will get anything for you which we might not have in stock.

**HARDWARE WITH US IS A SPECIALTY**

Phone 2

# A. M. CAMPBELL

Phone 2



## Satisfied Settlers Give Testimony of Success

Lacombe, Alta., Jan. 22, 1910.

Dear Sirs:—  
I came to Alberta in August of 1902 from Adams County, Nebraska, and had in cattle and cash about \$1,500. I bought a half section of land at an average price of about \$4.00 per acre, as I thought it better to purchase in a well settled district than to homestead.

I have now one hundred acres broken and have arrived at a stage when I can break up the balance of my land in a very short time. I find that mixed farming, especially dairying, pays very well, and although my people in Nebraska have pressed me several times to go back there, I would not think of it, as my circumstances and future prospects are better here. My land is now worth \$35.00 per acre, and I really would not take that much for it.

Yours truly,  
(Signed) A. P. RAINFORTH

Dear Sirs:—  
I came to this part of Alberta in March, 1903, from Neosho County, Kansas, and brought with me just \$2,800. I bought a quarter section of land near Lacombe for \$10.65 per acre. I have been since offered \$30.00 per acre for it, but it is not for sale.

Alberta, I find is more favorable for stock of all kinds than where I came from. At least, we raise better cattle and horses here than where I came from.

I paid a visit back to Kansas in 1909, and my judgment and impressions of conditions here and there, corrected by this return visit, are all in favor of what I have here. On no account would I think of going back to Kansas. I have a better farm here, better stock here, can make more money here. In fact I have today not only made a better living here but I have saved \$1,500.00 which I am able to put out at interest.

They would not believe me back in Kansas when I told them that we have here in the way of soil, weather, laws, and general conditions and prospects. In fact, they laughed at me when I told them, but I know what I have been stating is right.

Yours very truly,  
(Signed) JOHN W. RIMBEY

Dear Sirs:—  
In 1892 I came to Lacombe District from St. Mary's, Ontario, and would then be worth about \$1,000.00. I homesteaded within three miles of Lacombe, and bought two quarter sections of railroad land also.

Since then I have worked very hard, and now I have four hundred and eighty acres under cultivation, and my fences, buildings, and other improvements, and classes of stock of all kinds, are superior to the average in the Province of Ontario. My land is today worth on the market about \$35.00 per acre, but I would not take this for it. In fact, I would not take \$50.00 per acre for it.

This is an ideal mixed farming country. Of this there can be no question as the proofs are too evident. I would not make any comparison between this country and the older provinces as comparison is impossible. Here are the best chances probably in the world for the beginner and for the man who is free to invest his capital in farming or other business suitable to our West in its present stage of progress.

I think our future progress will be more rapid than it has been in the eighteen years since I came here, and that in ten years now as much can be done as it taken me eighteen years to accomplish, as the early years before the country was known was very much a time of waiting, and I think the past years have all been years of waiting in comparison to the rapid progress we shall see in the future.

Yours truly,  
(Signed) F. A. SWITZER

The inevitable development of the province within the next decade is bound to bring wealth to those who come now and make a start on the ground floor.

## The Experimental Farm

In March 1907, the Department of Agriculture of the Dominion Government in order to more fully cover the varying conditions found over Canada's immense agricultural area, extended the experimental farms by establishing a branch at Lacombe as being representative of Central Alberta. The present purpose of the Department is to conduct experiments as complete as may be with cereals, fruits and trees, and in this work the 100 acres secured is being rapidly utilized.

The answers to the questions now being asked of the soil in regard to winter wheat are bound to be most instructive. Valuable data will be available as showing the yield and quality of similar wheat under varied systems of cultivation. Early sorts of spring wheat give promise of being worthy of wide introduction in this section of Alberta.

While interesting and valuable data are already secured relative to the most scientific handling of cereal crops, a work attracting much popular attention is that directed toward securing early varieties of apples, cherries and plums. Small fruits of all kinds do well and if to these is added, as expected, a selection of varieties of hardy apples, the lot of the man, who has settled, and is settling on low

priced land already known to be capable of raising large crops of wheat of high quality, will be an area more valuable one.

The highest yield of winter wheat on the farm this year was 55 bushels per acre, and beside this heavy wheat crop grew red clover and further on alfalfa, the latter yielding 7,200 pounds of hay in two cuttings. Red clover gave a crop and both in quantity and quality.

Judging from past demonstrations and future indications the Lacombe Experimental Farm, in conjunction with the farmers of the Province, will show that Central Alberta deserves to be classed with those Provinces capable of making home life attractive and enduring—a country of homes—being quite able to produce the "Clover Blossom and the Apple."



SHIPPING WORLD-BEATERS FROM LACOMBE

## Public Conveniences

In matters of transportation and communication the town and district of Lacombe now possess facilities, which for a new country, are very satisfactory. Two fast passenger trains per day in each direction, each carrying mails, dining, sleeping and parlor cars, run between Calgary and Edmonton. Of these, the mid day train connects with a daily train from Canor, the terminal of the Lacombe branch, the latter carrying the mail for the Eastern district. Rural mail routes radiate in all directions from Lacombe, which is the distributing office. On these the new rural mail delivery system is being installed as rapidly as possible, modified where necessary, but in no case giving less than a bi-weekly service. It is expected to be in operation on all existing routes by the end of the present year though new post offices and new routes are constantly being established. The telephone service, which is the property of

the Provincial Government, has lines running to Bentley, 15 miles West, and to Canor on the East, and at the present moment has in operation rural lines running into the rich districts of Pleasant Valley, Long Valley, Fairview, and Iowa. Some of these lines were originally projected by the farmers of the various districts but have been taken over by the Government since its purchase of the Bell interests. In the construction of roads, a task made more difficult by the lack of stone and gravel, the Government has given most efficient assistance to the Local Improvement Districts. Modern road-making machinery is available everywhere and the staff of district engineers, each with his force of men divided into separate corps under control of experienced overseers has taken charge of all the more difficult pieces of work, including bridges, of which a large number have recently been built.

## Beautiful Gull Lake

This lake, with its surroundings, forms one of the most attractive features of the Lacombe district. It lies eight miles west of the town and is reached by a first-class road, which is simply a continuation of the Main street of the town. Just where this road strikes the shore there is a beautiful sand beach varying from 80 to 100 feet in width and about two miles in length, of which a mile and a half has been subdivided into lots for summer cottages. The cottages are over 60 in number and are prettily situated in the belt of spruce and poplar which follows the shore line and forms a perfect shade. The facilities for boating, bathing and holiday making of every description have rendered the place so popular that the summer population exceeded five hundred during the past summer, a fact of material advantage to nearby farmers. There are innumerable small boats of all sorts, several motor launches and a small excursion steamer. The lake is about 18 miles in length from north to south with a width of from two to five miles, and the entire shore is beautifully wooded. The extreme northern end is marshy and is the Mecca of sportsmen in the duck season. A good sized summer hotel is doing a profitable business and there is a daily service to and from Lacombe. The great majority of the cottages are residents of Edmonton and Calgary and intervening towns who find the lake, owing to its central situation, easy of access for themselves and their families.

Apprentice wanted for the millinery business. Apply at Mrs. G. G. Mobley's store.

**EUREKA**  
NO. 10  
A. F. & A. M.  
Regular communication first Wednesday evening of each month. Visiting Brethren cordially invited.  
A. M. Campbell, W. M.  
L. B. Browne, Secy.

**ESTRAY.**  
Estray steer on the premises of Jas. H. Grose, 12-40-25 W. 4, red, 2 years old, appears to be part Jersey, no brand, been in vicinity for over a year.  
J. H. GROSE,  
Clive, Alta.

**FOR SALE.**  
Montgomery Seed Oats.  
Took 2nd prize at the Lacombe Seed Fair. Apply  
A. HALLSALL,  
4 miles east Lacombe.

**Cow Estray.**  
Red cow, about 6 years old, no visible brand, at my place. Been in vicinity all winter.  
H. J. NORTHCOAT,  
Clive, P. O.

**Steer Estray**  
Small red steer with white markings, rising two years; slit on bottom of right ear; no visible brand. On the premises of F. E. Roberts, Lacombe, N. W. 6-41-26.

**Musical Hint to Young Men.**  
A male pianist residing in Lacombe for the present wishes to get up a class of young men who would desire piano instructions at reasonable rates. Also can fill engagements after 10:30 p.m., except Saturday, when parties wish services of pianist for dances or receptions. Write all correspondence in care of Box 41, Lacombe, Alta.



SANITARIUM OF THE SEVENTH DAY ADVENTISTS AT LACOMBE

## Exhibition Association

As an illustration of the increase in wealth and progress of the Lacombe district generally, the history of the Lacombe Agricultural Society affords a good example. Fifteen years ago the Society held its first Exhibition in its first grounds, which had been purchased at \$10.00 per acre and were considered to be rather out of town. As time passed the grounds, which afforded ample space for the accommodation of the live stock and other exhibits of the early days, were found entirely too small, and the town having grown till it completely surrounded the Society's grounds, began to demand the site for dwellings. The Society decided to sell their holdings and purchase new and more extensive accommodation. For the old grounds they secured \$666.00 per acre and for the new paid \$100.00 per acre. These figures reveal the substantial growth of the town and district and show the strength of the Agricultural Society.

During the season of 1908 buildings were erected on the new site, and their substantial character presents at once the abiding faith of the Society in the future of the district and the prominent place accorded the pure bred live stock as producers of wealth. For the accommodation of these high class stock during Exhibition week the Society has erected splendid stables, the equal of which are not

to be found in Alberta, with one exception. A large exhibition hall has been built and was filled its first year with the products of the farm and garden, including mature fruit and sweet corn, tomatoes and squash, not to speak of the splendid specimens of all vegetables and small fruits in abundance. A half mile track has been completed which is, in the opinion of horsemen, one of the best in the Province. Thus the Lacombe Agricultural Society in its Exhibition is in a position to combine recreation with the practical and to attract by its splendid accommodation and liberal prices the best of both elements that delight in strong competition.



For Sale by

**Lacombe Produce Co.**



## See our Selection of Spring & Summer SUITINGS

Prices from \$24.00 to \$80.00  
Ready-to-Wear Suits from 8.50 up  
Ready-to-Wear Trousers from 2.25  
See these two piece Summer Suits at \$12.00  
You cannot get better at the price  
We have secured the agency for the House of Hobblerlin made to measure and are now showing a large range of patterns in Overcoatings, Suitings, Trousings and Fancy Vestings.  
Cleaning, Repairing, Pressing  
**D. CAMERON,**  
ALLEN STREET,  
Opp. ADELPHI HOTEL Tailor

## Live Stock Insurance.

Owners of valuable animals are fully aware of the difficulty heretofore experienced in finding a reliable Company doing this class of business. I can offer you protection in The Yorkshire, of England, a Company having the highest reputation for prompt and liberal settlement, and of offering security exceeding Thirteen Million Dollars. Rates are the lowest offered by any Company. See me.  
**JOHN MCKENTY**  
Office DAY BLOCK

## LAND WANTED

Our Second party of Land Buyers from the United States will arrive here in a few days. Now is the time to list your farms for sale. You know what we have done in the past, our prospects for selling farm lands are better than ever, come in to our office and place your farms on our list if you wish to sell this Spring.

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J. W. LUNDY, Land Salesman W. S. MOONEY, Mgr.

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Money to Loan on Improved Farm Property  
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Arrowroot, Sultana, Water Ice, Ginger Snap Jam-Jam, Fig Bars, Honey Drops  
**CANDY**  
Nice line of Falt Candy—Gooanoot, Assorted Fruit, Caramels, Cream, Ham-bag, Peppermint, Cupid Whips, Nut Milk Chocolate, Corn's Chocolate Banties, Mcintosh's Toffee, Fry's Chocolate Cream.  
**CHOCOLATES**  
Robertson Ruby Chocolates, assorted in 5 lb. box at 50c. per lb. None better. In small boxes we have them from 25c. to \$2.50 to suit everybody.  
**BREAD**  
Fresh every afternoon, baked the day it is shipped give it a trial. 3 loaves for 25c.  
Fruits and Vegetables in their season—Fresh Stock.

**F. P. Switzer, LACOMBE**  
Barnett Ave.



## The Famous Alberta Red

Last year Kansas imported from Alberta some of the famous "Alberta Red" wheat to be used in that state for seedling purposes. The Moffat Company of Kansas City, in ordering this wheat stated that if they could secure from Congress the importation of foreign wheat for seed into Kansas free from duty they would then use more of Alberta Red for seed instead of importing from Russia. This fact has a particular significance because this hard winter wheat, which has transformed Southern Alberta from a ranching country to a noted grain region, was originally brought to Alberta from Kansas. As Jack so often outdoes his master, the young Alberta grain has so surpassed its parent grain in quality and hardness that Kansas finds it desirable now to come to Alberta for its seed.

The story of the transformation wrought in Southern Alberta by this wheat reads like a fairy tale. The picture symbolizing it which has been made the centre of Alberta's exhibit at numerous fairs has been accounted one of the most striking pictures of the West. The Mounted Cowboy on his pony looping gently down a trail is caught up sharply in his summer revelry by a barb wire fence across the trail and wide acres of waving

over spring wheat. At present this advantage of direct transport continues only during the season of open navigation, however, and is consequently lost in the winter season. But the prospects of continuous direct transport via Vancouver are good, and when this is one of effective operation grain experts in the South expect to receive five or six cents a bushel more for their wheat. Because the new route would admit of shipping grain the year round, and so avoid long storage expenses and insurance.

The introduction of this new famous wheat into Alberta took place in 1901, when a carload was received by two farmers in Spring Coulee. Evidently to this day a decade soft winter wheat had been raised at Pincher Creek as a curiosity and in very small quantities, and again some years later was more widely raised by the colony from Utah who had crossed the boundary into Cardston.

But their soft wheat did not mill well and commanded no market. The enterprise of Messrs. Thompson and Brown, of Spring Coulee, brought the right factor into the situation—the Kansas Red Hard wheat. From some very sorry looking seed of this variety a splendid crop was raised in the

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Government and private individuals in law,  
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200, 202, 204 - 206 - 208 - 210 - 212 - 214 - 216 - 218 - 220 - 222 - 224 - 226 - 228 - 230 - 232 - 234 - 236 - 238 - 240 - 242 - 244 - 246 - 248 - 250 - 252 - 254 - 256 - 258 - 260 - 262 - 264 - 266 - 268 - 270 - 272 - 274 - 276 - 278 - 280 - 282 - 284 - 286 - 288 - 290 - 292 - 294 - 296 - 298 - 300 - 302 - 304 - 306 - 308 - 310 - 312 - 314 - 316 - 318 - 320 - 322 - 324 - 326 - 328 - 330 - 332 - 334 - 336 - 338 - 340 - 342 - 344 - 346 - 348 - 350 - 352 - 354 - 356 - 358 - 360 - 362 - 364 - 366 - 368 - 370 - 372 - 374 - 376 - 378 - 380 - 382 - 384 - 386 - 388 - 390 - 392 - 394 - 396 - 398 - 400 - 402 - 404 - 406 - 408 - 410 - 412 - 414 - 416 - 418 - 420 - 422 - 424 - 426 - 428 - 430 - 432 - 434 - 436 - 438 - 440 - 442 - 444 - 446 - 448 - 450 - 452 - 454 - 456 - 458 - 460 - 462 - 464 - 466 - 468 - 470 - 472 - 474 - 476 - 478 - 480 - 482 - 484 - 486 - 488 - 490 - 492 - 494 - 496 - 498 - 500 - 502 - 504 - 506 - 508 - 510 - 512 - 514 - 516 - 518 - 520 - 522 - 524 - 526 - 528 - 530 - 532 - 534 - 536 - 538 - 540 - 542 - 544 - 546 - 548 - 550 - 552 - 554 - 556 - 558 - 560 - 562 - 564 - 566 - 568 - 570 - 572 - 574 - 576 - 578 - 580 - 582 - 584 - 586 - 588 - 590 - 592 - 594 - 596 - 598 - 600 - 602 - 604 - 606 - 608 - 610 - 612 - 614 - 616 - 618 - 620 - 622 - 624 - 626 - 628 - 630 - 632 - 634 - 636 - 638 - 640 - 642 - 644 - 646 - 648 - 650 - 652 - 654 - 656 - 658 - 660 - 662 - 664 - 666 - 668 - 670 - 672 - 674 - 676 - 678 - 680 - 682 - 684 - 686 - 688 - 690 - 692 - 694 - 696 - 698 - 700 - 702 - 704 - 706 - 708 - 710 - 712 - 714 - 716 - 718 - 720 - 722 - 724 - 726 - 728 - 730 - 732 - 734 - 736 - 738 - 740 - 742 - 744 - 746 - 748 - 750 - 752 - 754 - 756 - 758 - 760 - 762 - 764 - 766 - 768 - 770 - 772 - 774 - 776 - 778 - 780 - 782 - 784 - 786 - 788 - 790 - 792 - 794 - 796 - 798 - 800 - 802 - 804 - 806 - 808 - 810 - 812 - 814 - 816 - 818 - 820 - 822 - 824 - 826 - 828 - 830 - 832 - 834 - 836 - 838 - 840 - 842 - 844 - 846 - 848 - 850 - 852 - 854 - 856 - 858 - 860 - 862 - 864 - 866 - 868 - 870 - 872 - 874 - 876 - 878 - 880 - 882 - 884 - 886 - 888 - 890 - 892 - 894 - 896 - 898 - 900 - 902 - 904 - 906 - 908 - 910 - 912 - 914 - 916 - 918 - 920 - 922 - 924 - 926 - 928 - 930 - 932 - 934 - 936 - 938 - 940 - 942 - 944 - 946 - 948 - 950 - 952 - 954 - 956 - 958 - 960 - 962 - 964 - 966 - 968 - 970 - 972 - 974 - 976 - 978 - 980 - 982 - 984 - 986 - 988 - 990 - 992 - 994 - 996 - 998 - 1000

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Dentist  
Graduate Pennsylvania College of  
Dental Surgery, 1899.  
All work is guaranteed to be paid for  
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Mayor, W. S. Mooney. Coun-  
cillors: N. I. McDermid, C. E.  
Morris, John Ross, J. P. Kent, G.  
W. Henson, C. B. Halpin. Secy.,  
Treas., Jesse Fraser. Medical  
Health Officer, Dr. W. T. Hynes.  
Solicitor, J. I. Poole. Chief of  
Police, L. B. Miller.

Postmaster, W. Burris.  
Station Agent, G. T. Jackson.  
B. N. W. M. P. Const. Thomas.  
Justices of the Peace, (in town)  
John Ross, N. E. Carruthers.

**Board of Trade**—  
President, W. N. Morrison.  
Vice Pres., C. B. Halpin. Secy.,  
Treas., John McKenty. Executive  
Committee, F. E. McLeod, A. D.  
Murphy, C. R. Denike, A. Belcher.  
W. F. Graham, A. Urquhart, D. C.  
Gourlay, A. M. Campbell.

**School Board**—  
A. E. Auger, Chairman. A.  
M. MacDonald, Secy., Treas.,  
M. Campbell, Dr. E. M. Sharpe,  
B. F. Bailey, N. E. Carruthers,  
Principal Public and High School.

**Churches**—  
Episcopal, Methodist, Presby-  
terian, Roman Catholic, Brethren,  
Seventh Day Adventists.

**Banks**—  
Merchants Bank of Canada, A.  
Belcher, Mgr. Union Bank of  
Canada, W. F. Graham, Mgr.

**Doctors**—  
W. J. Simpson, E. M. Sharpe,  
W. T. Hynes.

**Dentists**—  
C. S. Collier, J. F. Shute.

**Barristers**—  
J. I. Poole, Trimble & Murphy,  
A. M. MacDonald.

**Registrar Vital Statistics**—  
C. R. Denike.

**ISSUE MARRIAGE LICENSES**—  
Wm. Burris, John McKenty.

**Hardware**—  
Morrison & Johnston, A. M.  
Campbell, A. Urquhart & Co.,  
Ltd.

**Farm Implements**—  
G. H. McFetridge, H. L.  
Brown, Jas. Gourlay, Morrison  
& Johnston.

**General Merchants**—  
A. Urquhart & Co., Ltd. A. M.  
Campbell, F. E. McLeod, Chas.  
West.

**Gents' Furnishings**—  
A. J. McLaughlin.

**Confectioners & Bakers**—  
Fullerton & Lendy, F. P.  
Switzer.

**Tailors**—  
D. Cameron, D. Hay.

**Barbers**—  
S. Creighton, W. Reid, A. D.  
MacDonald, E. Scott.

**Liquor Store**—  
F. L. Smith.

**Hotels**—  
Adelphi, A. T. Inskip, Victoria,  
Bray & Houde.

**Pool & Billiards**—  
Frank McLeary.

**Dining Rooms**—  
Lacombe Dining Hall.

**Meat Market**—  
W. F. Fuller.

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Lacombe Produce Co.

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Watson & Frizzell, Jno. McNabb.

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R. G. Gilmour.

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**Drug Store**—  
McDonald Drug Co., Alberta  
Drug Co.

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C. R. Denike, Geo. W. Holson.

**Photographers**—  
B. S. Cameron.

**Domestic Lands Agent**—  
F. Vickerson.

**Real Estate & Insurance**—  
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John McKenty, H. Thornton  
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**Lumber**—  
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lay.

**Chopping & Flour Mill**—  
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**Pumps and Piping**—  
Lacombe Pump Works, Gen-  
eral Stores.

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**Alberta Gov. Telephone**—  
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**Fancy Goods & Millinery**—  
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Stores.

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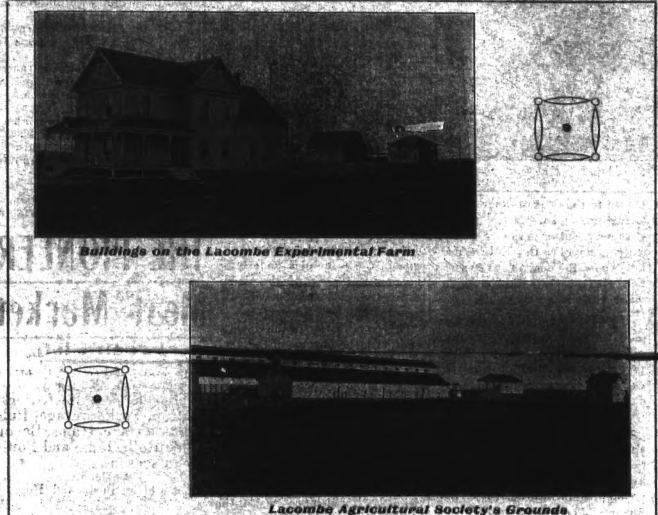
**Brand Reaver**—  
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Buildings on the Lacombe Experimental Farm

ripening grain before him. Another trail has been cut off; it is the tragedy of the passing cowboy and the ranch.

In 1901, when this wheat was first brought to Southern Alberta the whole wide country from the Montana and Dakota borders north to Calgary and the Red Deer was a cattle country. Immense stretches of unfenced range lay everywhere under the horizon and the horses and cattle of well-to-do ranchers fed on all sides. Trails ran for miles uninterrupted along the swelling lands.

There were then very few towns in that region. Those that did exist were without farms or development, meeting only the needs of the small scattered ranching population, whose houses one met usually at the interval of some miles. Today the railway runs lines and now branches are dotted with live young towns. The last of the homestead lands were taken up this summer, over 1000 land-seekers hungrily waiting for it as soon as it was thrown open.

Grain elevators break the sky line, huge storehouses filled to the brim with wheat.

The land is being fenced in, in all directions; good farm-houses are springing up and the farmers there last year were among the most prosperous and independent people of the continent. This prosperity is bound to deepen, as each year sees an increase in the area cultivated and better methods of cultivation being produced. The yields are increasing instead of lessening, the past year seeing the returns in several cases running up to over 60 bushels an acre.

Together with the increase in acreage, the fame of Alberta Red is growing so that each year new markets open out for it, and when it is placed direct on the Liverpool market it commands a premium

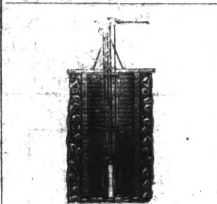
following year, and so quick were the few farmers of Southern Alberta to seize upon the new idea that the entire crop resulting from that first raising of seed was again sold out entirely for seedling purposes. With that second crop the success of this winter wheat in Southern Alberta was assured, and year by year the demand for it has increased. Its yield has been marvellous, its sale speedy and each year the acreage in Alberta Red not only widens but pushes the northern limit still farther north.

It was this variety of wheat first introduced to America from Southern Russia which made Kansas a rich state, placing it before the world as probably the largest wheat growing state in the Union, where as previous to the coming of this Turkey Red wheat, Kansas had been looked upon as a dry state unsuitable for agriculture. But if the Russia thrived in Kansas and enriched the state, still more has the Kansas grain thrived in Alberta, vastly improved in quality and given promise of great wealth. It weighs over 60 pounds to the bushel and has excellent bread making qualities and possesses a very high percentage of gluten in its composition.

This remarkable species of hard winter wheat production in Alberta gives the Province a distinction enjoyed by comparatively few countries, while the wheat raised stands among the highest classes of wheat. The great demand of the world outside of some Oriental countries is for hard wheat, and Alberta Red has already reached fame on the world's great markets.

Chamberlain's Stomach and Liver Tablets assist nature in driving all impurities out of the system, insuring a free and regular condition and restoring the organs of the body to health and strength. Sold by All Dealers.

**FRED TAYLOR BLACKSMITH**  
Between Nanton and Alberta Sta where he will be pleased to meet his friends and patrons.



**Lacombe Pump Works**  
THERMOSER'S SUPPLIES  
Myer's deep well, force pumps, brass cylinder, glass valve seat.  
Myer's pumps of all kinds.  
Two sizes of wooden pumps.  
Cistern and tank pumps, hose, pipe and pipe fittings of all kinds.  
Our prices are low and goods the best. Give us a call.

**Brooks & Edmonds**  
Nanton Street LACOMBE

**FOR SALE**  
Half section near Lacombe, 34 miles from station, 1 mile from school. All open prairie except 15 acres which is wooded. Every acre is good soil and well located. Splendid for hay or general farming. Price \$4100, one third cash balance in one and two years. Address the owner.  
J. O. McTAVISH,  
cor. Jasper Ave. and Fourth St. EDMONTON.

**Estrey Horse.**  
Black gelding, weight 960, left hind foot white, branded U on left shoulder. On Sec. 7-40-25.  
W. H. Wilkins,  
Lacombe P. O.

## The Merchants Bank

OF CANADA  
Established 1864  
HEAD OFFICE MONTREAL

Capital Paid Up.....\$6,000,000  
Reserve and Undivided Profits.....4,608,167  
Total Deposits.....49,715,594  
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The Bank has 140 Branches and Agencies distributed throughout Ontario, Quebec, Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta, and British Columbia. Correspondents at all the principal cities of the U.S.

We offer you every facility in up-to-date banking. Your business given prompt and careful attention. Accounts of Ranchers, Merchants and others received on favorable terms.

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We receive deposits of \$1.00 upwards and allow interest at highest current rate

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Baggage Transferred. Satisfaction Guaranteed

NANTON STREET, North LACOMBE  
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Careful Attention given to Commercial Trade  
First Class Rigs and Good Drivers

**Draying on Short Notice**  
LACOMBE - ALBERTA

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**LIVERY, FEED and SALE**  
Good Horses and Rigs always on hand.  
Home of the celebrated Stallions Morpheus and Hero Woodbine.

CONVERSE & CURTIS, Proprietors, NANTON ST.

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Lime, Portland Cement, Wood Fibre, Plaster, Building and Tar Paper.

Get our prices before you buy as we will not be undersold.

L. B. BROWNE, Manager, Lacombe Yard



For Best Value

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The Leading  
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Strathcona, Edmonton and Halkirk coal—the three best coals on the market.

Wash ice \$1.25 per Load.

Contracts taken to fill ice houses.

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## Lacombe Iron Works

Watson & Frizzell, Props.

General Blacksmith Work of All Kinds  
Horse Shoeing, Plow Work, Wood Work  
Machine Work and Casting

Agents for the Stevens' Brush Cutter

Prices Right and Satisfaction Guaranteed.

CASH PAID FOR OLD IRON

LACOMBE



## HOW ALBERTA FARMERS ARE ORGANIZED

The Association of the United Farmers of Alberta, says its secretary, E. J. Fream, in a recent article, was organized at Edmonton on Jan. 14th, 1909, and consists of an amalgamation of the Alberta Farmers' Association and the Canadian Society of Equity. These two associations having been in the field for several years, were both doing the same work and each was handicapped by the other's existence. On this account the amalgamation was received with acclamation on all sides and the new association starts out as probably the strongest farmers' organization in Canada.

The Alberta Farmers' Association was called into existence in February 1905, the first meeting being held in the Rabbit Hill School House, four miles west of Strathcona. About forty farmers were in attendance at this meeting, and the idea of forming a farmers' association was then fully discussed. The plan met with so favorable a reception that it was decided to hold a meeting in Strathcona. This was held in Ross Hall on March 22nd, 1906, and the meeting then decided to organize a branch of the Territorial Grain Growers' Association. The first officers elected were, D. W. Warner, President; R. Weir of Strathcona, vice-president, and Rice Sheppard of Strathcona, secretary-treasurer.

The meeting requested the executive officers to make arrangements for other meetings so that branches could be organized all over the Province. The Association got quietly down to work, and immediately after Alberta was declared a province, the officers decided that the time was opportune for an Alberta organization, so the "Territorial Grain Growers' Association" was dropped and the Alberta Farmers' Association came into being.

This was done, and in a short time the Alberta Farmers' Association had branches from one end of the Province to the other, all doing good work in their own particular district and helping in the general work of bettering farm life.

Following this small start the next convention was held in Calgary, and there Mr. J. Fletcher of Ellerslie, was elected to the Presidency, Mr. T. H. Woolford of Cardston, to the vice presidency, and Mr. W. F. Stevens of Clover Bar, was appointed Secretary-Treasurer.

The officers and members early saw the utility of two farmers' organizations and in 1906, met with the officers of the Canadian Society of Equity and tried to effect an amalgamation. This attempt failed and the A. F. A. still kept on its way. The next big convention was held in Edmonton in January 1908, and the executive officers were re-elected. Plans were also made for a vigorous organization campaign. This was carried out and new branches formed in almost every district. The next convention was held at Calgary during the Dominion Fair when several important matters came up for discussion. Shortly previous to this meeting the Secretary, Mr. W. F. Stevens, was offered and accepted the position of live stock commissioner for Alberta. Mr. Stevens then resigned the secretaryship of the A. F. A. and the directors appointed in his stead Mr. E. J. Fream of Innisfail.

The last A. F. A. convention was held in Edmonton on January 13th, 1909, and on that day the amalgamation question was formally settled by an unanimous vote of the delegates.

The Canadian Society of Equity was formed at Edmonton, in March 1906, and following October the first convention was held. It was then decided to start active work in southern Alberta and a large number of branches were formed there. In February 1907, some of the Equity members organized a Joint Stock Company called the Equity Company Limited, for the purpose of building elevators, grain mills, etc., but owing to the financial stringency the Company was not a success and it was compelled to go into liquidation, the shareholders being called upon to wipe out the deficit incurred. From that day owing to the

fact that the joint stock company carried the same name as the Farmers' Association, the officers found it very detrimental to the work of extending the organization, many farmers fearing that they would be forced into such another scheme. Despite this fact, however, The Canadian Society of Equity placed in a large number of new branches during the last few months mainly owing to the energetic work of Mr. R. C. Owens, of Independence, the President, and Mr. J. H. Thomas, of

of the first beef and pork commission. Following the report of this commission the association took the matter up with the Government, and the result was the appointment of the pork commission of 1908. This commission has reported and the association confidently hopes that in a short time the Government will make an announcement that the report will be adopted and that in a very short time there will be a pork packing factory in Alberta operated and controlled by the Government.

While following up this matter, other subjects have not been forgotten, and in 1909 the association was represented on the committee appointed to consider the child

to discover an outlet for Alberta's grains and other products. The result of this investigation was a request that the Government should assist in the procuring of a terminal elevator at Vancouver, and of small storage warehouses in different parts of B.C. At the time less than three years ago, the association was told that the project was visionary, and to come back again in eight or ten years' time, but showing that the association was right in its requests it is only necessary to point to the great grain convention held in Calgary a short time ago. There, with delegates from all over Alberta and British Columbia, the demand was unanimously made for terminals on the Pacific Coast. The chain

## THE DAIRYING OUTLOOK IN ALBERTA

In no branch of agricultural industry has the past five years shown a more decided awakening and impulse to progress than in dairying. As the range cattle disappear the dairy cows grow in number, the estimates for the past year placing the number at 150,000 and the value of bar products at more than \$3,000,000.

By far the major part of Alberta's milk, butter and cheese is consumed within the Province as yet, but even now over \$1,000,000 worth of butter and cheese are ex-

ported to the Yukon and British Columbia. In fact, Alberta Creamery Butter is said to practically monopolize the Yukon market, where the dealers are so satisfied with it, that they order no other while it is obtainable. It would be impossible to estimate the full returns of the industry, but the statistics of what are called the Government creameries show a vast increase in this industry. These creameries are owned by the farmers and operated by a staff of experts supplied by the Government. Last year the average price of butter paid at the creameries during the whole year was over 25 cents per pound.

In 1909 there were only 16 of the creameries in the Province. In 1908 there were 51. The output of both cheese and butter was as follows in the same years:

With a complete Home Dairy Equipment, the instructors in the presence of the audience demonstrate separation of cream from the milk by a centrifugal cream separator, churn butter from the cream, supplied by a farmer of the neighborhood by arrangement and make up the butter in the style of package most suitable for the market in which the people dispose of their butter.

Demonstrations are also given in the testing of milk and cream by the Babcock Test, and while the work is going on the instructors in charge give short practical talks, explaining every step and the reason why certain things are done in certain ways. The object of the work being to demonstrate some of the principles underlying the practical work of the dairyman; principles which may be disregarded only at a financial loss.

This co-operation of the Government with the farmers of the Province in dairying dates back several years, the creameries being first under the supervision of the Dominion Government. But in 1908, after autonomy had been given to the North West Territories and new Provinces and Governments created, the Dominion Government withdrew its supervision and assistance, while the farmers themselves petitioned the Provincial Government to take over the work.

This was done and the results have been most satisfactory.

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### Synopsis of Canadian Northwest Land Regulations

ANY person who is the sole head of a family, or any male over 18 years old, may homestead a quarter-section of section 36 in any township in Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta. The applicant must appear in person at the Dominion Land Office or Sub-Agency for the district. Agency by proxy may be made at any agency, on certain conditions, by father, mother, son, daughter, brother or sister of intending homesteader.

Duties—Six months residence upon and cultivation of the land in each of three years. A homesteader may live within nine miles of his homestead on a farm of at least 80 acres solely owned and occupied by him or by his father, mother, son, daughter, brother or sister.

In certain districts a homesteader in good standing may pre-empt a quarter-section alongside his homestead. Price \$3.00 per acre. Duties—Must reside six months in each of six years from date of homestead entry including the time required to earn homestead patent and cultivate fifty acres extra.

A homesteader who has exhausted his homestead right and cannot obtain a pre-emption may take a purchased homestead in certain districts. Price \$3.00 per acre. Duties—Must reside six months in each of three years, cultivate fifty acres and erect a house worth \$300.00.

W. W. CORY, Deputy of the Minister of the Interior N.B.—Unauthorized publication of this advertisement will not be paid for.

### The Great West Nursery Co. of Lacombe, Alta.

This Company is now being incorporated with a capital stock of \$20,000, divided into 20,000 shares of \$1.00 each.

The officers are: Senator P. Talbot, vice-president; Jesse Fraser, secretary-treasurer; Directors—Senator P. Talbot, A. M. Campbell, G. H. Jackson, Dr. E. M. Shaver, James Fraser, F. E. MacLeod, A. Hume.

Subscription books are now open at my office. The stock will be sold at 50c per share. All interested please call for Prospectus.

H. H. Hume, Financial Agent.

## NOTICE.

The Lacombe Board of Trade will furnish, free of charge, to parties wishing to send them to friends at a distance the new booklet descriptive of Lacombe district, and will also furnish envelopes.

(Application should be made at the office of the Secretary. If preferred you can leave names and addresses, and the Board will mail the booklets. We invite your assistance in advertising the district.

JOHN MCKENTY, Secretary.

## FOR SALE.

I have listed for sale several quarters of raw land prices ranging from \$8.00 to \$12.00 per acre.

Several quarters of improved land adjoining Blackfalds at price to suit purchasers.

A half-section at \$15.00 per acre \$1000 cash, balance in five equal annual payments with interest at 6 per cent.

A well improved grain farm of 480 acres for \$10,000. Terms to suit.

An improved section of 640 acres southern slope, good grain land, at \$17.00 per acre. Good Terms.

A quarter section improved, grocery and post office in connection with residence on same, \$3500. One-third cash, balance to suit.

Village property for sale and to rent.

Apply to JAMES MCNICOLL, Blackfalds.

## THE PIONEER Meat Market

### Fresh Fish

All kinds of Fresh Fish arrive by express every Thursday.

The choicest Beef, Pork, Mutton, Pork Sausage, Bologna Sausage, Hams, Bacon, Spice Roll, Game and Poultry in season.

Dealer in Fat Cattle, Sheep and Hogs.

## W. F. PUFFER

Telephone 15 Lacombe Alberta

Delivery at 9 and 11 a.m.

### Attention Farmers and Dairyman

Do you need a Cream Separator—one that will last you 25 years? If so write me a post card. I will put a Magnet Cream Separator at your place in competition, against any other one sold. No special favors asked, only respect and try for yourself, notice a few points.

The wife can stop, wash and get ready to use again. The Magnet—five minutes—only five minutes all told to wash. One piece steel skimmer—double ball bearing, low down tank, easy to turn, easy to clean. A guarantee given with every Magnet—clean skimming absolutely impossible for our best to run rough or wobble. Write or call on.

D. C. EBERSOLE, Singer Sewing Machine Agent, Lacombe, Alta.

## MUSIC

I have a large stock of all kinds of Musical Instruments, Violins, Mandolins, Banjos and Guitars.

Agency for the famous Columbia Cylinder and Disc Phonograph. Always the latest month's records on hand in both disc and cylinder 2 and 4 minute records. Come and hear the indestructible records play the only 4 minute records that are right. They fit any gramophone or phonograph, having the 200 thread attachment. They play the complete selection averaging 44 minutes. Clearest, most brilliant tone you ever heard and they never break and never wear out. And only the same price as the wax records. I am satisfied I can place you in records and Musical Instruments.

### OLE BOODE

### SECOND HAND GOODS

Call on me before you hold your Auction Sale—I can give you the highest cash price for all second hand goods.

I pay the highest cash price for furs and hides of all kinds.

You can grade your fur to say fur list you may have, I will pay you the cash, and you don't have to wait for your returns.

### OLE BOODE

Next to West's Store on Railway St.

### IN THE MAY FIELD

Edmonton, the society Treasurer. The delegates unanimously voted for the amalgamation at the last convention held in Edmonton on January 13th 1909.

The directors of the Canadian Society of Equity saw the handicap of their association and in August 1908, approached the Alberta Farmers' Association with a view to amalgamation. The first advances were well received, and the result was that a joint meeting was held at Edmonton on September 9th, 1908, to consider the matter.

The Society of Equity was represented by Messrs. Owens, Ball, Long, Bell, Kato, and Thamer, while the A. F. A. delegates were Messrs. Fletcher, Sheppard, Balmain, Caswell, McDonald, Jamieson, and Fream, all the delegates being officers of their respective associations. This committee prepared a draft constitution and suggested the name of "United Farmers of Alberta," (our motto to Equity), as the name of the amalgamated Association. The Secretaries were instructed to forward a copy of the draft constitution to all the locals so that the same could be thoroughly discussed, and the result of the deliberations of this committee was consummated when the convention of the two Associations were held in Edmonton, both unanimously deciding on the amalgamation and adopting the draft constitution as presented by the Committee.

The first meeting of the new Association was held in the Mechanics' Hall, Edmonton, January 14th, 1909, the delegates from the Canadian Society of Equity being received by the A. F. A. delegates with rousing cheers. The new Association quietly proceeded to business, the first being the election of officers, and this resulted in Mr. Jas. Bowers, of Red Deer, being elected the first President, Mr. Rice Sheppard of Strathcona, Vice President, and Mr. E. J. Fream of Innisfail, Secretary-Treasurer.

The membership of the Association is now over 5,000, and with the active work now in progress it is expected that in a very short time this will be at least doubled. The work taken up by the Association is mostly of an economic nature and the members can point with pride to a long list of successes attained by the Association.

At the start of the A. F. A. saw the stagnation of the hog industry of the Province and appointed a committee to investigate the situation. The result of these investigations led up to the appointment

most industry. This committee after six months work, have prepared an exhaustive report, which has been forwarded to the Hon. Sydney Fisher, Minister of Agriculture, Ottawa, and the report will be made public at an early date.

The Association has also assisted in the bettering of the grain industry, and had a delegate to Ottawa, along with other interests when the name of "Alberta" was secured. Also lines were projected to run Alberta Winter wheat.

Minor matters taken up include the securing of landing platforms at different points in Alberta, securing better prices on binder twine, formalin and other necessities of the farm. Several matters have also been referred to the railway commission, notable among them being the G. T. P. Subway at Clover Bar, the fencing of the right of way of the C. N. R. the association winning out on both points.

The Association has also sent delegates to Ottawa to recommend changes in the Manitoba Grain Act, assisting in procuring the name of "Western Canada," for short a time as possible. The C.

of the association to the honor of first starting the western movement was there conceded, and all the farmers delegates at the convention were the direct nominees of the Association.

At the last convention of the Association a transportation and market facilities committee, which was appointed, and it is the intention of this committee to take up the different problems of transportation facilities and other matters which now affect the Alberta Farmers and endeavor to suggest the way in which these can be solved.

The Committee are working quietly but are already securing results, as was instanced by the fact that they have secured this promise from the C. P. R. Officials of one through freight train between Calgary and Strathcona per week, the train to pick up all stock shipments south of Red Deer, thereby doing away with the long wait at that point and getting the stock into Strathcona in as short a time as possible. The C.

higher price it commands is evidenced the result of a careful system of dairying improvement. This system expands each year, reaching now districts of the Province, securing the services of skilled workers in the creameries, improving the methods in the handling of dairy stock and of the milk and cream on farms, as well as in packing and transporting of the finished products of the dairy.

The Dairy Commissioner of the Province is C. P. Marker, a Danish expert, who outlines his system as follows: Experienced instructors are employed by the Department of Agriculture to visit



READY FOR THE THRESHER

our oats and securing a new grade, one that is just a little too high for any part of the world to compete against but not too high for Alberta.

The Association has also assisted in securing cheaper rates on railways, both for passenger and freight traffic especially in Southern Alberta. The Association has also encouraged farmers in shipping their own grain thereby securing better prices for their products.

The Association also investigated the markets to the West so as

The Association is always alive to the needs of the Province and is always willing to assist in securing a remedy for the different evils no matter whom they may affect.